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(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

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Sanjay's passport seized

New Delhi, March 18 - India's new government impounded the passport of former prime minister Indira Gandhi's son Sanjay and named a judge to investigate his financial dealings and alleged abuse of Mrs. Gandhi's influence.

Confiscation of the passport prevents Sanjay, 30, from leaving the country.

Newspapers said the government also picked up the passport of Bansi Lal, Mrs. Gandhi's defence minister. Home Minister Charan Singh indicated the reports were correct.

H.R. Khanna, a former Supreme Court justice, was named to head the investigation into Maruti Private Ltd., the big automobile plant set up by Sanjay with government assistance which never started production.

Khanna was in line for promotion to chief justice last January, but Mrs. Gandhi picked a judge junior to him.

Former justice Jagmohan Reddy was named to head an inquiry into Lal's dealings. The former defence minister was one of Sanjay's closest associates and is accused of arranging the sale of the land for his automobile plant at far below the market value.

Another former member of the Supreme Court, former chief justice J.C.Shah, was named to head a third investigation into other excesses and abuses of power during Mrs. Gandhi's 21 months of emergency rule.

[A.P.]

New High Commissioner arrives

Born on March 19, 1920, Mahboob Ahmad joined the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, in 1949 and has since served in various capacities in the Ministry and in Indian missions abroad.

Mr. Ahmad was First Secretary in the Indian Legation, Baghdad, from June 1952 to May 1956, and First Secretary in the Indian Embassy, Bonn, from November 1958 to January 1960. He was Consul General of India in Berlin from February 1960 to April 1962; Deputy High Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur from May 1963 to February 1965; and Ambassador of India in Baghdad from 1965 to March 1970. He was Chief of Protocol in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, from January 1971 to May 1973.

Bureaucrats being purged

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: A number of bureaucrats of the erstwhile Congress Government are either voluntarily retiring or are being asked to retire immediately. Some others having longer years of service to go are being transferred to less important positions.

Most of those civil servants involved in the process are known for their excesses during the emergency. Many of them were closely associated with Sanjay Gnadhi and his yes-men in the former Cabinet. The Desai Government, however, denied a report that a list of officials who misused their authority during the emergency is under preparation.

The changes that have taken place after the new government took over are:

Mohammad Yunus, Special Envoy of Prime Minister (Mrs. Gandhi), has also resigned as the Chairman of Trade Fair Authority and also from the Board of Directors of Smachar and Steel Authority.

P.N. Haskar, Dy. Chairman of Planning Commission, has resigned. But he has been asked to continue till a new incumbent is found.

R.K. Dhawan, strongman in the personal staff of Mrs. Gandhi has resigned. Mr. B.D. Pande, Cabinet Secretary, retired on April 1 and N.K. Mukherjee, former Home Secretary, has taken over charge from him.

R.N. Rao, Spl. Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariate has resigned He was also chief of the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), an intelligence wing, which is facing the allegation of misuse.

N. Sen, Director of CBI, who was on extension has retired as has also S.L. Khurana, Home Secretary, who is now replaced Mr. T.C.A. Srinivasavardan.

Lal Narayan Sinha, Solicitor-General, has requested that he may be relieved. S.V. Gupta, former Solicitor General, has taken over from him.

Niren Dey, Attorney General, has also resigned. Mr. Sinha and Dey were associated with the amendments to the Constitution of India to save Mrs. Gandhi from the penalties imposed by the Allahabad High Court on her election petition.

S.R. Mehta, Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, and Y.P. Raman, Addl. Solicitor Geneal of India, have also resigned.

Lt. Governor of Delhi, Kishen Chand, has resigned and D.R. Kohli, Defence Secretary, has been appointed in his place.

Secretary to the Lt. Governor, Naveen Chawla, was prevented from leaving for Rome. He was intercepted at the airport and was asked to hand over charge before leaving the country.

While C.R. Dass, Chairman of the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation, has been asked to proceed on leave, Vinod Parek, Chairman of the State Trading Corporation, (STC), has resigned. P.M. Kapur, Joint Secretary in charge of STC, has also resigned.

N.K. Singh, Special Assistant to the former Commerce Minister has been sent on leave.

K.N. Prasad, Addl. Secretary in the Information & Broadcasting Ministry, has been relieved of his duties. Mr. Prasad from the Indian Police Cadre was responsible for the respresive measures on newspapers and newsmen.

A.K. Verma, Jt. Secretary in the I&B Ministry, also from the IPC, has proceeded on leave. H. De Penha, Chief Censor and Press Advisor to Mrs. Gandhi has been asked to retire.

G. Kasturi, Chairman of Samachar, has resigned.

S.K. Roy, Chairman of Jute Corporation of India has resigned.

P.S. Binder, DIG of Police, a close associate of Sanjay Gandhi, has been transferred to his original post in Haryana.

J.N. Kaul, Chairman of the Indian Council of Cultural Affairs has resigned. He was Indian's Ambassador to the United States.

U.S. Srivastava, Chairman of Delhi Transport Corporation, has gone on medical leave. A number of allegations against him, some of them involving Maruthin and Sanjay Gandhi, are awaiting investigation.

P.N. Bahal, Managing Director of National Textile Corporation has proceeded on leave.

B.R. Tamta, Municipal Commissioner of Delhi, has been transferred to Andaman and Nicobar Island as Development Commissioner. He is alleged to be involved in many excesses in the matter of sulm clearence in Delhi.

A. Biswas, Director of Education, Delhi Administration, who made it compulsory for teachers to motivate at least 5 cases for sterilisation, is on transfer.

A number of leading congressmen have gone out of the lime light.

Mrs. Ambika Soni, President of the Indian Youth Congress, has resigned. She along with Sanjay Gnadhi were hitting headlines for revitalising the Youth Congress and giving it a new direction.

Amar Nath Chawla, Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee, has resigned, Mr. P.C. Sethi, Treasurer of the AICC, has resigned and Dr. Karan Singh, former Health Minister, has taken over charge.

Ram Nivas Mirdha, Minister of State in Mrs. Gandhi's Government, has been elected Dy. Chairman of Rajya Sabha. The post became vacant when the former Dy. Chairman, B.D. Jatti, took over as Acting President of India.

A.K. Sen former Law Minister, has resigned from the Congress.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

V. Shankar, a retired ICS official and private secretary of the late Sardar Patel, has been appointed Principal Secretary of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Hans Mukh Shah, Manager of India Petro Chemical Corporation, has been appointed officer on special duty in the Prime Minister's Office.

Indo-Pak trade talks

Dr. P.C. Alexander, Foreign Trade Secretary and leader of the Indian delegation to the Indo-Pakistan Trade Review Talks in New Delhi, in his welcome speech, stressed the necessity to increase and diversify trade between the two countries.

The leader of the Pakistan delegation, Mr. E.A. Naik pointed out that Pakistan was keen to further trade relations with India.

The two delegations are discussing several issues like trading in various commodities, shipping and road transport and banking arrangements.

Trade between the two countries was resumed on Dec. 7, 1974.

CHEMICAL EXPORTS GO UP

New Delhi, Mar. 28 (Samachar): India's exports of basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics increased to Rs. 1,301 million ($145.5 million) in the first 10 months of the current financial year, compared to Rs. 973 million ($108 million) in the corresponding period of 1975-76.

These figures do not include exports effected through land route, air and minor ports.

The Congress tragedy

By Chander Mohan

It was not a wave but a storm which has all but annihilated the once-mighty Indian National Congress. The over 300 million electorate have once again shown their political maturity and unshakable faith in democracy by voting the way they have done.

In a way, the verdict is a personal victory for Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP) who, throughout his long and eventful political career, has always fought for "lost causes." Ironically, the victory of this selfless man has come at a time when his own health is causing much concern among his followers and admirers.

There is no doubt that JP is the hero of the high drama which has culminated in the unbelievable debacle of the Congress Party. To begin with, it was his call for a "total revolution" which had galvanised the Indian people, especially the youth which had so unnerved Mrs. Indira Gandhi 20 months ago that she had to clamp down a state of emergency in order to "cling to power" despite the Allahabad high court judgement finding her guilty of malpractices in her 1971 election victory over Socialist leader Raj Narain.

One thing led to another: declaration of emergency to stay in power was followed by a host of draconian measures designed to show the people that she was the only one in India who had the ability and the will to be the prime minister.

Admittedly, the "ruse" worked in her favour for several months. This was so because the press was gagged and thousands of opposition leaders were imprisoned without trial. The people at large did not know what was actually happening. The government-controlled media and "court historians" of the "Indira Gandhi era" left no stone unturned to paint the "real heros" as "villains and traitors" and the "little men sitting in big ministerial chairs" as the "saviours of democracy and the champions of the weaker sections of society."

Thus, the villains of the piece were these "sycophants and bandwagoners." They took upon themselves the responsibility of pushing through the implementing measures against which the people, subdued and cowed by the indiscriminate use of the state's enormous coercive power, were afraid to protest. They stifled all dissent, howsoever constructive, and so manipulated the media and other channels of communication and feedback that all of them were perhaps taken in by their own propagandistic claims of peace, plenty and progress. From the ivory tower they had erected for themselves and through their "power glasses," everything seemed rosy and everyone happy. Those who did not appear to be so were either freaks to be snubbed or villains to be imprisoned.

No sane person can find anything wrong with the 20-point programme or for that matter with the 5-point programme. But it was the manner in which some of these were implemented that made the people unhappy with Mrs. Gandhi's government. And the very first opportunity they got for expressing themselves was used by the electorate to such devastating effect that not a single person associated with the emergency measures has been elected. Indeed, three-fourths of the ministers, including six members of the cabinet, have been decisively defeated.

It is conceivable that Mrs. Gandhi herself was perhaps not aware of the large scale excesses committed against the people in her name and in the name of stability and progress. It is also possible that her advisory and feedback setups misled and misinformed her, with the result that she genuinely felt that her "coterie of henchmen" at the centre and in the states were doing marvellous work not only for the good of the country but also for the perpetuation of her rule.

But ignorance of the true state of affairs is no excuse, and a prime minister who does not know or heed the voice of the people has no business to be prime minister. This is the verdict of the Indian people and any future leadership can ignore their feelings only at its own peril.

Few doubt Mrs. Gandhi's honesty, sincerity, dynamism and integrity. But these qualities, highly desirable (and scarce) as they are, do not give anyone the license to aim himself with absolute power, howsoever good the intentions.

The emergence of Sanjay Gandhi and his Youth Congress (Mrs. Pandit likened it to the Chinese Red Guards), were the last straws for both the people at large and many of the leaders even within the Congress Party.

The upshot of all these things was that the Congress had isolated and alienated itself from just about every segment and section of the public. The journalists were sore because of censorship. The lawyers were angry because of the government's encroachment on the judicial system. The school teachers were aggrieved because they had to produce cases for sterilisation. The slumdwellers' wrath was aroused by the bulldozer squad and the villagers' by the family planning brigade. The businessmen were harassed on the smallest pretext. One missing price-tag was enough to put a shop-keeper into trouble, while a Youth Congress membership card was enough to send shivers down the spine of even policemen. The civil servants, likewise, had their grievances, but the emergency had sealed the lips of the majority and the fate of many.

The 20-month period of the emergency, in short, was a nightmare for the people. And if Mrs. Gandhi did not know about it, then the fault is hers.

And it was this ignorance about the true state of affairs which led her to make the most gigantic miscalculation of her life when she made the poll announcement. At that time fear had become so much a part of everyday life that people thought the Congress will race to a mammoth victory and give Mrs. Gandhi the legitimacy she was seeking for her authoritarian "mistule."

And then, thanks to JP, came the historic announcement of the merger of the four non-CPI opposition parties into the single Janata Party. This, coupled with the subsequent resignation of Jagjivan Ram from the cabinet and the Congress, resulted, as if by magic, in a total evaporation of fear. The "vasectomised nation" which had seemed so passive only a day earlier became a potent force.

The writing was on the wall. The Janata wave became a mass movement, especially in areas where the rigors of the emergency were felt the most: UP, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.

The party's good showing in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala is due to the fact the administrations of these states were careful not to make martyrs of opposition leaders.

In West Bengal, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, it was the Janata wave, together with infighting within the Congress that gave the Congress Party a drubbing.

Mrs. Gandhi's own crushing defeat in a constituency she had nursed for years should be a lesson to all those who may be inclined to be autocratic, opinionated or self-righteous or have an inclination to forcibly push repressive measures down the throats of the masses. Democracy is too deeply ingrained in the Indian people to be tampered with by those whom they have chosen to look after their interests.

Therefore, the new government, if it wishes to survive, will do well to get down to the brass tacks of ameliorating the sufferings of people rather than to resorting to any gimmicks.

NPA Feature Service.

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Next neutral meet in Belgrade

New Delhi, Apr. 19 (Samachar): The first full conference of the non-aligned countries Foreign Ministers since the Colombo summit will be held in Belgrade during August-September 1978.

The venue is understood to have been agreed upon by the Coordinating Bureau currently in session here.

The 25-nation Bureau heard Laos warn that imperialist forces in Southeast Asia were trying to bring back to power forces of reaction and to encourage military appliances to unleash repression and stop progress of national liberation.

Laotian delegation leader Soubanh Srithirath charged in particular that Thailand had become "willing instrument to carry out the imperialists doctrine in the region."

He highlighted the "seriousness" of the situation in Southeast Asia and told the non-aligned leaders it posed a threat to the movement.

Palestine Liberation Organisation Political Department Head Farouk Kaddoumi said that the non-aligned and the third world countries must put their heads together to find a way for implementation of various resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the Palestine question.

He said while the Palestinian people would continue their struggle to secure home for themselves in Palestine and for their right to determine their own destiny without outside interference, the international community should help them achieve their aspirations.

Jamaican Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson urged the meeting not to lose opportunity to "signal in clear and unequivocal terms the shifts we expect to see in positions of developed countries" on the question of international economic order restructuring.

This meeting, he pointed out, was the last chance "we have to make our views known before the developed countries summit and the final ministerial session of the Paris conference."

Mr. Patterson told the conference that renewed efforts among developed countries to consolidate their unity "to resist developing countries just demands, taken in conjunction with a lack of will to negotiate, leads one to fear that they may be moving to an inevitable confrontation."

Mr. Patterson was of the view that the declarations of political positions and statements about economic cooperation were not enough. Hand in hand with this, "it is necessary to create an appropriate continuing machinery which will assist the Bureau in ensuring that our position, schemes and proposals are put into effect."

The communique that will emerge from the five-day meeting is expected to take note of recent statements made by the United States President Carter and Soviet President Podgorny on demilitarisation of Indian Ocean as hopeful signs for establishment of peace zone in the region.

It is also expected to lay emphasis on the need for strict adherence to the principles of non-alignment of not getting involved in great powers rivalry, not subserving the interests of their blocs and not joining their multi-lateral military alliances.

U.S urged to correct trade imbalances

Calcutta, Apr. 15 (Samachar): B.P. Poddar, president of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) called for correcting the imbalances in the trade relations between India and the United States and for closer US co-operation for mutual benefit.

Mr. Poddar said "India's imports from the US are about a quarter of its total imports and its exports to US are 30 per cent of its total exports. On the other hand, US imports from India are almost insignificant, less than half per cent of total US imports. These disparities in the levels of development and relations in trade are uneven and unequal. I am sure, the US will take early steps to correct this imbalance in order to ensure a lasting two-way trade.

Janata Front Ministry in Gujarat

A nine-member Janata Front Ministry headed by Babubhai J. Patel was sworn in Ahmedabad April 11.

The Congress Government headed by Madhav Sinh Solanki was in office for 106 days before it lost the majority in the State Assembly last week.

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Record excl

New Delhi, Apr. 15 (Samachar): India's foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3,200 crores ($3,555 million) at the start of the new financial year, 1977-78.

Maintaining the steady rise, the reserves (other than gold and SDRs) rose to a new high at Rs 2,829.11 crores ($3184 million) in the week ended 1 April, 1977, against Rs. 1,491.70 crores ($1,635 million at the end of March 1976.

Bureau Kabul in

New Delhi, Apr. 19 (Samachar): The next Ministerial meeting of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau will be held in Kabul in July, 1978.

The Bureau at its concluding session here accepted the invitation extended by the Afgahan Delegation.

The Kabul Meeting will take place before the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries scheduled at Belgrade during August, September 1978.

Speaking at the concluding session, Sri Lanka Finance Minister Felix R Dias Bandaranaike said the non-aligned countries objective was to make the collective voice heard by powers "greater than ours" for achieving a new political and economic order.

He said there was not the slightest doubt the deliberations here represented "One more major step by us."

What had emerged from the Conference, said Guyanese Foreign Minister Frederick Wills was that "we are stronger to pursue difficult things that lie ahead."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik described the Delhi Conference as "very successful."

Zambian Foreign Minis

Compensatio

Kanpur, Apr. 14 (Samachar): A States have been directed to p at least Rs. 5,000 ($550) appropriate monetary compensation to the victims of forced family planning operations, Health Minister Raj Narain announced.

Addressing a press conference Mr. Narain said there were large many cases of unmarried youth being forced to undergo sterilisation. He said he personally knew of 16 young men who were vasectomised in jails in Uttar Pradesh. The form

Girls more a

Bangalore, (Samachar): Girls the Bangalore University campus take more heroin than boys, a survey shows.

Studies covering some 10,0 students revealed that one in every 415 took marijuana, one in every 280 took pathedian, one in 180 took LSD, one in 43 took dexdrin, one in 40 mandrax and one in 220 took heroin.

The survey showed that d

Bills to resto

The Parliament has approved two Bills restoring freedom to the press. The Rajya Sabha (Upper House) passed the Bill to repeal Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act and another to Protect Publication of Reports of Parliament Proceedings. Both of them had earlier

Record exchange reserves

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Maintaining the steady rise, the reserves (other than gold and SDRs) rose to a new high at Rs. 2,829.1 crores ($3154 million) in the week ended 1 April, 1977, as against Rs. 1,491.70 crores ($1,635 million at the end of March 1976.

The reserves shot up by Rs.1,336 crores ($1,484 million) during 1976-77. There was more than four-fold increase in the level of the reserves between the end of March 1975 and March 1977.

The steep rise in gross invisible receipts especially gross inward remittances from the latter half of 1975-76, increased export earnings with a negligible trade gap and larger aid utilisation have contributed to the spectacular growth in the foreign exchange reserves.

Bureau accepts Kabul invitation

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Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik described the Delhi Conference as "very successful".

Zambian Foreign Minister Siteka M. Wale thanked India for very careful preparations made for the conference.

Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee declared that the non-aligned movement rested on the foundations of national independence and self-reliance on one hand and international cooperation on the other.

"We maintain the freedom to choose our paths, our forms of government and also our patterns of development. We offer no precepts to each other but we are united by our sense of inter dependence and shared destiny, born out of similar history and legacy", he said.

The non-aligned nations, Mr. Vajpayee said, were convinced they had common interests to pause, stability and a more just world order.

Mr. Vajpayee said that in Delhi, the Bureau members had demonstrated once again the will to unity and he hoped each one of the non-aligned countries, big or small, weak or strong, felt reinforced with the confidence that came from belonging to a fraternity.

"Having agreed in our purpose, the challenge now for us is to demonstrate our commitment in implementation of our programmes", he added.

Compensation for F.P.victims

Kanpur, Apr. 14 (Samachar): All States have been directed to pay at least Rs. 5,000 ($550) or appropriate monetary compensation to the victims of forced family planning operations, Health Minister Raj Narain announced.

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Narain said there were a large many cases of unmarried youth being forced to undergo sterilisation. He said he personally knew of 16 young men who were vasectomised in jails in Uttar Pradesh. The former government did not let them out of prison for fear of their story getting around and creating embarrassment for the authorities, Mr. Narain added.

He said efforts would also be made for recanalisation in cases where such operations were not desired.

Mr. Narain said the government would encourage ayurvedic and homoeopathic systems of medicine along with the allopathic system. New Yoga centres would be opened throughout the country, he said.

Girls more addicted to heroin

Bangalore, (Samachar): Girls on the Bangalore University campus take more heroin than boys, a survey shows.

Studies covering some 10,000 students revealed that one in every 415 took marijuana, one in every 280 took pathedian, one in 180 took LSD, one in 43 took dexdrin, one in 40 mandrax and one in 220 took heroin.

The survey showed that drug addiction was in the ratio of three to one between boys and girls.

Disclosing this at a symposium, psychiatrist H.S. Subramanayam said, "we are creating a different class of orphans because we give them food and shelter but not love and affection."

The symposium was organised by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences.

Bills to restore freedom of press

The Parliament has approved two Bills restoring freedom to the press. The Rajya Sabha (Upper House) passed the Bill to repeal Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act and another to Protect Publication of Reports of Parliament Proceedings. Both of them had earlier been passed by Lok Sabha (Lower House).

Replying to the debate in the Rajya Sabha, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, L.K. Advani said he would make sincere attempts to shed government's powers to exercise control over the press.

Rural bias in health plan

New Delhi, April 16 (Samachar) Doctors who volunteer to work in rural areas will be given "special rewards," Health Minister Raj Narain said.

In a broadcast over All India Radio, Mr. Narain said in future education in medicine would lay greater stress on training doctors for public health work with extra efforts towards preventive side.

He said the present medical education system was West-oriented and would have "to be (made) more rural-oriented."

Mr. Narain said his recent instructions to States regarding people who had been forced to undergo sterilisation "has had a good impact."

He had directed states to pay compensation to victims of forced family planning operations and facilitate re-canalisation in cases of persons who don't desire sterilization.

Bombay High crude

The offshore Bombay High, where production of oil had started on May 31, 1976, had yielded over 400,000 tonnes of oil till the end of March this year. The production potential of nearly 35,000 barrels of oil per day has already been established which will be gradually stepped up to about 80,000 barrels per day by the end of 1977.

It is expected that during 1977-78, the production from Bombay High would be about 2.50 million tonnes.

As of today, the Bombay High is estimated to have an annual production potential of ten million tonnes of high quality oil.

Increased cotton imports

New Delhi, April 16 (Samachar) The Government will import 14 lakh bales of cotton to meet the raw material needs of the textile mills, Commerce Minister Mohan Dharia told the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Dharia said the Government had also taken a decision to import certain quantities of non-cotton fibres.

The Minister said that out of 702 cotton textile mills, 32 were now closed. In most cases, the closure had been mainly due to financial losses.

During 1976, the management of four mills was taken over, two for management by the Central Government and two for management by the State Governments, Mr. Dharia said.

The closed mills had rendered about 24,832 employees out of work.

Referring to allegations of misappropriation of funds by the owners of sick mills, he assured that stern steps under the law would be taken against them.

Mr. Dharia said that it would be the Government's endeavour not only to take over the sick mills but also help them become viable.

30-day visa free entry

New Delhi, (Samachar): Foreign visitors can now stay without visa up to a period of 30 days.

The duration of the landing permit issued by immigration authorities to foreign visitors has been increased from 28 days to 30 days. The tourists are also entitled to three entries to enable them to visit neighbouring countries, says an official release.

The facility is available only to tourists coming by air or sea and only once in six months. Visitors coming to India within six months of their first visa-free entry, will be required to obtain visa from the nearest Indian mission. Visitors entering India by road are also required to obtain visa.

The 30 day landing permit facility is available up to March 31st 1978.

Indo-Italian atomic cooperation

New Delhi, Apr. 19 (Samachar): India and Italy have called for exchange of unclassified information on developments in the field of atomic energy in the two countries.

This wish has been expressed in letters exchanged last week between India's Atomic Energy Commission and Italy's National Committee for Nuclear Energy for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The letters exchanged between A.E.C. Chairman H.N. Sethna and his Italian counterpart E. Clemental, also called for exchange of scientists between the two countries.

The agreement, valid for five years would enable Cooperation in research programmes in areas of common interest.

India for friendly ties with all

New Delhi, April 12 (Samachar): India wishes to have friendly relations with all countries on basis of equality and reciprocity, accordingly to External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee.

He told Heads of Diplomatic Missions at a reception here the Janata Party Government would give top priority to further improving relations with neighbouring countries and it believed that cooperation and not confrontation was in the best interests of all.

India, Mr. Vajpayee said, did not believe that piling up of arms would help the country.

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TIMELY INQUIRY

The Desai Government has initiated an inquiry into the dealings of Sanjay Gandhi, Bansi Lal and Co. It is indeed a very timely one. As we have pointed out earlier in these columns Sanjay Gandhi's Maruti affair certainly needs an investigation. There is very little doubt in the minds of ordinary citizens that Mr. Gandhi would not have been able to amass a fortune through Maruti and otherwise had he not been the son of Indira Gandhi.

We hope once the inquiry is completed, if it is established beyond doubt that the Maruti affair has not been a clean operation, those who were involved in it should be punished appropriately.

The new Governments' policy of relieving a number of civil servants of their duties, as seen in the list published elsewhere, is open to question. The civil servants serve their political masters. They are supposed to. Therefore to punish them for obeying their political masters is unfair. If this is to be the practice, the new Desai Government's orders will not be fully obeyed by the civil servants under them.

Perhaps Mr. Desai is setting a tradition similar to the American one whereby a new political party in power would bring its own bunch of civil servants to the administration.

Their Majesties King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal with the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee on arrival at Delhi airport on April 7

Fifty scandals against Sanjay

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Subramaniam Swamy, Janata Party M.P., has said that he would place a list of 51 scandals before the inquiry commission set up by the parliament against Sanjay Gandhi.

He alleged that Mr. Gandhi had earned illegally a lot of money by way of commission by functioning as the agent for some foreign firms and the money was being deposited in a foreign bank.

Mr. Swamy, a former member of Rajya Sabha, escaped arrest under MISA after emergency was proclaimed on June 26, 1975. He flew out of India in January 1976 and formed a "Friends of India Society" in London and went on a speaking tour of USA and Canada explaining the developments in India and exposing the wrong propaganda of the Government.

The Parliament was to begin in August 1976 and Mr. Swamy would have ceased to be member of Rajya Sabha if he were not able to attend the session or sign the register of attendance at least on one day. He returned to India unnoticed and a week later on August 10, he made his appearance in Parliament and suddenly disappeared after raising a "Point of Order." He was later expelled from Rajya Sabha and an enquiry was ordered for misconduct.

Mr. Swamy who returned to India in February 1977 after general elections were announced was given a rousing reception at the airport by his admirers. He was not arrested. He was given a Janata ticket from Bombay and was elected to Lok Sabha with a thumbing majority.

Explaining his dramatic escape he told a newsmagazine:

"August 10 was chosen as the day I should slip into Parliament because most of the police would be deployed at a meeting in the city to be addressed by Sanjay Gandhi.

"I came home at 10.30 a.m. and surprised my wife. I told her I was taking the car. She was to collect it later from the Birla Mandir Parking Bay. I drove to Parliament House, parked the car and walked in. The police on duty saluted me. I paused to talk to one of them. They were bewildered. They didn't know whether I was on parole or there was a warrant of arrest for me.

"I signed the register and then walked into the House, though it wasn't according to the plan. The house froze when I cried out "Point of Order, Mr. Chairman."

Mr. Swamy suddenly disappeared from the house and on his way out he saw the security staff running helter skelter not knowing what to do.

Mr. Swamy continued: "I stepped into my car, put on a Gandhi cap and dark glasses and drove to Birla Mandir. I parked the car there, hailed a taxi and headed for the Old Delhi Station.

"The station was crawling with police when I arrived. There were also a large number of Youth Congress members and I lost myself in the crowd. Along with many of them, I boarded a passenger train to Mathura."

While the police were scarching for him in Delhi and North India and watching all West-bound flights, Mr. Swamy was in Madras and South India. Later he booked a flight to Bangkok and from there to London.

Mr. Swamy alleged that while he was abroad two attempts were made on his life by the agents of Sanjay Gandhi sent at government expense. In the second attempt there were 20 people and he would reveal their identity as soon as the new government begins the inquiry.

He also made allegations against Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, wife of the elder brother of Sanjay Gandhi, "who illegally used the residence of the Prime Minister for furtherance of her business as an LIC agent. Maruthi Ltd. was insured for Rs. 10 Lakhs by her and the full premium was paid by one of the nationalised banks."

India reaches for space

The European Space Agency has accepted an Indian proposal that the European launcher, known as Ariane, carry a 616 kg India built experimental communications satellite in its experimental flight scheduled for May 1980.

The project known as APPLE—Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment — will be a significant stepping stone for Indian space engineers in developing indigenous capabilities for building and managing comsats. They are expected to have enough expertise to build fully fledged operational comsats by the mid-eighties and should also be able to launch them on their own rockets by 1990.

Ariane will put APPLE into a highly elliptical orbit with its apogee very near the geosynchronous orbit. APPLE will be taken out of this elliptical orbit near its apogee and pushed into the geosynchronous orbit with the help of a crucial control rocket that is being developed for later use in advanced satellite launchers. Thus, APPLE will provide a good test for this motor also.

India's first rocket, the SLV-3, is to be completed by 1979 which will put a 40 kg satellite into an orbit with a 300 km perigree and 1200 km apogee. The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba has announced that it is simultaneously studying possible configurations for a vehicle to launch geosynchronous satellites. Only the US and USSR have this capability at present. ESA is expected to have it by 1980.

APPLE will take over from STEP— Satellite Telecommunications Experiment Project— which will be conducted with the help of the Franco-German satellite Symphonie. This satellite will be loaned to India during 1977-78 for experiments in telecommunications. All ground systems will be developed by India including those required to modify the existing telephone exchanges. It has recently conducted on similar lines a nation-wide satellite-based TV experiment called SITE—Satellite Instructional Television Experiment— with the help of the ATS-6 satellite loaned to it by NASA.

India is also planning to acquire a fully fledged comsat for domestic telecommunications, TV broadcasting and meteorological purposes, even before it can develop capabilities to build and launch them. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is also Minister for Space Affairs recently announced that this satellite will be both built and launched abroad and is expected to be operational by 1980.

The growing telecommunication needs of the country and the success of SITE in educating farmers and school-children, according to the social scientists studying it, are sufficient reasons in themselves to purchase a comsat. But one more reason why India would like to acquire a domestic comsat as early as possible is what Professor Yashpal, Director of the Space Applications Centre, recently described as the "parking problem in space."

[New Scientist]

Early uranium supply urged

New Delhi, Apr. 17 (Samachar): India's agreement with the United States of America for supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic power plant has not expired and the question of renewal, therefore, does not arise, Prime Minister Morarji Desai stated in a written answer in the Lok Sabha (Lower House).

Vasant Sathe, who had asked the question, wanted to know if the agreement had been renewed.

Mr. Desai informed another questioner, Sheo Sampat that the Government of India was not certain when the enriched uranium iron from the US would be received.

"However, if there is delay beyond May 1977 the operation of the Tarapur atomic power station could be affected by mid-1978, he said.

Mr. Desai disclosed that the Government of India had informed the US authorities of the "adverse effects" such delay could have on the availability of power in the western region. The Government had also "emphatically" conveyed that such delays were not in consonance with the contractual obligations of the Government-to-Government agreement on the supply of fuel to the Tarapur reactors.

'Committe

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The major part ... the discussion during the fi... week of Parliament in sessi... from March 28 related to t... misuse of power by the previo... Congress government and t... demand for inquiry.

The government conceeded ... the demands and ordered ... inquiry by a high-pow... committee to deal with all cases ... malpractices and excess ... authority during the emergenc...

Home Minister Charan Sin... who made the statement ... Parliament said that all concern... from the highest in power to ... lowest in the ladder during ... period, if found guilty, will ... brought to book.

His statement that there wo... neither be witch-hunting nor ... action of a vindictive nature ... cheered also by Congr... benches.

The government has a... decided to hold an inquiry to f... how the kidneys of Jayaprak... Narayan were damaged while ... was in detention during ... emergency.

Other cases into which separ... inquiries will be ordered inclu... the affairs of Maruti Ltd., San... Gandhi's small car project, ... Nagarwala episode, favour sho... to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., ... the import of cranes and ... charges against former Defe... Minister Bansi Lal.

Janata Party memb... Kanwarlal Gupta and Ma... Limaye who brought before ... house a series of alleg... irregularities said that using ... position as the then Pr... Minister's son, Mr. Gan... dreamt of becoming ano... Ford. While he did not deny ... the right to such an ambi... merely because he was the pr... minister's son, he thought ... should have the calibre ... capacity and should put in ... necessary effort.

He said that as Chief Minist... Haryana, Bansi Lal acqu... some 445 acres of land from ... villages at throwaway prices ... gave it to Mr. Gandhi to estab... Maruti. Nowhere in the world ... an automobile plant such ... area at its command. For ... "good deed" Mr. Lal ... rewarded by the Prime Min... who made him the Def... Minister at the Centre.

Inflated quotas of esse... building materials like steel ... cement was allotted to Maru...

While the company was ... losing year after year, there ... no dearth of buyers of ... company's shares. Lea... industrialists invested in M... Ltd., with the sole objectiv... getting governmental fav... through Mr. Gand... intervention.

Investors were attracte... become dealers depo... substantial sums of money ... the company. The company ... amassed Rs 2.40 crores in ... form of security for deale... rights. Those who dema... return of their money were ... with under the MISA.

Nationalised banks ... pressurised to grant subst... loans to Maruti.

Maruti Heavy Vehicles ... never produced road-ro... They bought road-rollers ... outside and sold it to govern... and government-ow... companies at an inflated ... "Mr. Gandhi could call an... terrorise him and ask hi... purchase these products," ... Gupta alleged.

Sanjay

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Committee to probe into excesses

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The major part of the discussion during the first week of Parliament in session from March 28 related to the misuse of power by the previous Congress government and the demand for inquiry.

The government conceeded to the demands and ordered an inquiry by a high-power committee to deal with all cases of malpractices and excess of authority during the emergency.

Home Minister Charan Singh who made the statement in Parliament said that all concerned from the highest in power to the lowest in the ladder during the period, if found guilty, will be brought to book.

His statement that there would neither be witch-hunting nor any action of a vindictive nature was cheered also by Congress benches.

The government has also decided to hold an inquiry to find how the kidneys of Jayaprakash Narayan were damaged while he was in detention during the emergency.

Other cases into which separate inquiries will be ordered include the affairs of Maruti Ltd., Sanjay Gandhi's small car project, the Nagarwala episode, favour shown to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., in the import of cranes and the charges against former Defence Minister Bansi Lal.

Janata Party members Kanwarlal Gupta and Madhu Limaye who brought before the house a series of alleged irregularities said that using his position as the then Prime Minister's son, Mr. Gandhi dreamt of becoming another Ford. While he did not deny him the right to such an ambition merely because he was the prime minister's son, he thought one should have the calibre and capacity and should put in the necessary effort.

He said that as Chief Minister of Haryana, Bansi Lal acquired some 445 acres of land from five villages at throwaway prices and gave it to Mr. Gandhi to establish Maruti. Nowhere in the world had an automobile plant such vast area at its command. For this "good deed" Mr. Lal was rewarded by the Prime Minister who made him the Defence Minister at the Centre.

Inflated quotas of essential building materials like steel and cement was allotted to Maruti.

While the company was still losing year after year, there was no dearth of buyers of the company's shares. Leading industrialists invested in Maruti Ltd. with the sole objective of getting governmental favours through Mr. Gandhi's intervention.

Investors were attracted to become dealers depositing substantial sums of money with the company. The company thus amassed Rs 2.40 crores in the form of security for dealership rights. Those who demanded return of their money were dealt with under the MISA.

Nationalised banks were pressurised to grant substantial loans to Maruti.

Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., never produced road-rollers. They bought road-rollers from outside and sold it to government and government-owned companies at an inflated price. "Mr. Gandhi could call anyone, terrorise him and ask him to purchase these products," Mr. Gupta alleged.

Other ventures involving Sanjay Gandhi are: Agency of International Harvester, and The Piper Aircraft of USA, another deal with MAN and DEMAR of West Germany and the bus body building unit of Maruti which was unusually patronised by state governments of UP, Haryana, Delhi etc.

Another case of inquiry is that of the death of Mr. Nagarwala in hospital while under police custody. Mr. Nagarwala spoke to the Reserve Bank cashier Malhotra and Rs 60 lakhs were withdrawn and handed over to him at an appointed place. While Nagarwala was later arrested and money recovered Malhotra was appointed Accountant of Maruti Ltd.

Mr. Gupta wanted to know in which account the money taken out of the Bank was debited and what was the connection of Nagarwala with Sanjay, Mrs. Gandhi and Malhotra.

While agreeing to order a separate inquiry into the details of how Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., forced a contract on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the import of cranes at inflated rates, H.N. Bahuguna, Minister for Petroleum said that it was a fact that the former Minister K.D. Malaviya, had favoured Maruti with the contract ignoring the objections of the Chairman of the ONGC and the Secretaires of the concerned departments.

Madhu Limaye alleged that the commission earned by Maruti in the deal with a West German firm, DEMAG, had been passed on to banks abroad. He said the incident had brought to the surface the ugly face of the emergency showing up Mr. Malavya acting in favour of Mr. Gandhi before whom he lay prostrate.

Replying to the debate on the motion of thanks to the President's address, Prime Minister Morarji Desai said "This country has passed through such fear in the last 20 months that we have got to live it down."

Referring to the Opposition leader Y.B. Chavan's remark that the Janata Party would not pull together, Mr. Desai said: "If wishes were horses everyone would ride them. It is the wrong desires that lead to the downfall of people. That is that tragedy of mankind, and let us take a lesson."

Mr. Desai conceded that it was possible that he would make mistakes. "after all we are not angels." Without taking advantage of each other's faults, however, "let us try to help each other in removing those faults," he added.

The first indication of the government's firm determination to fulfill "in every way the mandate given by the people" and implement its election promises came in the Address of the Actg. President, B.D. Jatti, to the joint session of the Parliament which met on March 28.

The Acting President promised comprehensives to amend the Constitution "to restore the balance between the people and Parliament, Parliament and Judiciary, the Judiciary and the executive, the states and the Centre and the citizen and the government."

In the matter of foreign relations, he said: "My government will honour all commitments made by the previous government. It stands for friendship with all our neighbours and other nations of the world on the basis of equality and reciprocity and will follow a path of genuine non-alignment."

He promised revocation of the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act and restoration to the Press of the immunity it enjoyed in reporting Parliament proceedings.

Later the Finance Minister, H.M. Patel, asked the house for a vote on account for four months as an interim measure. A final budget reflecting the economic programme proposed to be followed by the government will be presented in May.

It was explained that the budget estimates had been prepared by the previous government and did not reflect the new government's philosophy, policies and programmes since there was hardly any time to work out various details.

In the sessions that followed, both in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, the Congress sat in the Opposition restless and listless. They played the usual tactics of the Opposition by raising "Point of Order" and procedural objections quoting rules and regulations.

As they defended the emergency and highlighted the achievements of the Congress government, taunts and sarcasm from the treasury benches demoralized them. However, they did not find any valid excuses for the excesses during emergency.

Poll debacle splits Congress

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The debacle of the Congress party at the polls is causing threat to the future stability of the party itself. While senior congressmen are thinking in retrospect to identify the causes and persons responsible for the debacle, the division of the party is imminent.

A strong group led by about 50 Members of Parliament has urged the Congress President D.K. Barooha, to resign with its All India Congress Committee in order to facilitate the appointment of an interim President and hold fresh elections for all the posts. They allege that Mr. Barooha, as the Congress President, was equally responsible for the defeat the Congress suffered at the polls.

Indications are that they would like to elect Brahmananda Reddy, former Law Minister, as the party President. They also have a claim the next Congress President should be from South India from where the Congress candidates were returned in large number. This group owes allegence to Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Those with Mr. Barooha do not see why he should resign at this moment when the AICC is yet to meet and discuss the election debacle. The fact that Mr. Barooha has been elected to the Lok Sabha with an overwhelming majority is argued in his favour as being still popular.

Mr. Barooha, who once said "Indira is India and India is Indira" is now drifting away from the Mrs. Gandhi's group and feels that the responsibility for the Congress debacle was that of Mrs. Gandhi. Following the resignation of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi from the AICC, Mr. Barooha has asked Bansi Lal, former Defence Minister, Om Mehta, former Home Minister and the UP Chief Minister N.D. Tewari to quit the working committee.

In spite of all what had happened, Mrs. Gandhi continues to keep her image in the Congress party whose leaders are cautious not to humiliate her with uncharitable remarks.

Addressing a group of outgoing members of parliament at her residence Mrs. Gandhi recently outlined the causes of the party's rout in the elections in North India.

She cited the wrong timing of elections, near total failure to assess the injury caused to the sentiments and feelings of the masses in the areas where excesses were committed under the emergency and lack of effort by the organisation to highlight the gains made during the emergency and before as some of the causes in her opinion.

In her first comment on the election results Mrs. Gandhi is reported to have said that she was pained to note that she was herself to blame primarily for the rout. She should have known the situation better, she felt.

Responding to feelings of some congressmen that she should come forward to lead the party, she is reported to have said that defeated congressmen, and that very much included her, should not come to the forefront.

Mrs. Gandhi advised them not to get disheartened, but intensify and maintain their contact with the masses in order to revitalise the party.

The verdict of the people must be fully and sincerely accepted. Criticism for criticism's sake would be counterproductive. The primary task of the Congressmen was to educate people, assuage their ruffled feelings, convince them that mistakes would not be repeated and win back their affection, she added.

She said that the Congress has not been destroyed, but punished for its mistakes, excesses and follies. The mettle of Congressmen is under test, she added.

Meanwhile the Indian Youth Congress which attracted much more attention than the Congress during the emergency under the leadership of Mrs. Ambika Soni and Sanjay Gandhi has split.

Following the resignation of Mrs. Soni from its Presidentship and that of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi from the AICC, the Congress President D.K. Barooha appointed Priya Ranjan Das Munshi as the Youth Congress president. Mr. Munshi, former President of the Youth Congress was unceremoniously dismissed at the behest of Sanjay Gandhi to clear the way for Mrs. Ambika Soni to become its President.

A fraction of the Youth Congress owing allegence to Mrs. Gandhi has elected Janardhan Singh Geholt as the President of the Youth Congress.

Thus at present there are two Youth Congresses, both claiming to be the real Youth Wing of the Congress Party.

Boorooah quits as Congress President

New Delhi, Apr. 20 (Samachar): Dev Kant Borooah stepped down as Congress President saying he held himself responsible for the party's rout in the recent General Elections.

His resignation was accepted by the Congress Working Committee, whose members themselves plan to quit after appointing a provisional President of the party.

The new President will select a fresh team to the party's Working Committee.

Mr. Borooah's expression of guilt at the party's poll debacle comes a day after Mrs. Indira Gandhi owned up her responsibility for the defeat.

In her letter, which was circulated to the members at the Working Committee's three day session, Mrs. Gandhi said, "This is a moment of introspection by each one of us. We have shared days of joy and sorrow. The Congress has had its trials and tribulations but it has also reached historic heights".

"It has striking achievements to its credit in the economic, scientific and international spheres. The economy was put on a sound basis and brought to a point where it was poised for rapid growth. A time may come when a more objective appreciation in this regard will be made even by those who are our critics today."

Guarding the party leaders against infighting, she said "no way is open to us other than to jointly accept the challenge of defeat and to take suitable and quick steps to revitalise the organisation to give it a new image of dynamism and strength.

Resolution on coffee and tea export

New Delhi, Apr. 19 (Samachar): The Rajya Sabha has passed a statutory resolution approving notifications issued in November last year to increase export duty on coffee, groundnut kernel, groundnut shell. The export duty of Rs. 50 ($5.5) per kilogram was levied on cardamom by a notification in January this year.

Replying to a brief debate, Finance Minister H.M. Patel, referred to the criticism voiced against increased export duty on coffee and said these duties were levied only to mop up wind-fall profits.

There was no question of anybody suffering from ad hoc increase, Mr. Patel assured the House. It was not that the exchequer took away everything, but the windfall profits were shared between the exchequer and the trade.

By a notification in November last year, the export duty on coffee was raised from Rs. 300 ($33.3) per quintal to Rs. 1,300 ($144).

The Government April 9 also announced imposition of an export duty on tea at the rate of Rs. five ($0.5) per kilogram with some exemptions, and withdrawal of the rebate scheme on tea export.

This will help the Government to take advantage of the boom in international tea prices by mopping part of the gain to the exporters.

It is expected that the availability in internal market would improve the result in bringing down tea prices.

The export duty will not be leviable on tea bags containing not more than 2.5 grams net of tea, tea packed in the kind of container with not more than one kilogram net of tea and instant tea.

India's progress

The growth rate of industrial production envisaged for the whole year (1976-77) is 5.7 per cent.

KEY SECTORS

The production of coal increased from 32 million tons in 1951 to 102 million tons in 1976. During the same period, production of cement rose from 2.7 million tons in 1951 to 18.5 million tonnes, finished steel from 1.4 m.t. (million tons) in 1951 to 7.2 m.t. in 1976, and crude oil 1.2 m.t. in 1951 to 8.5 m.t. in 1976.

EXPORTS

India's exports have gone up four times from $1261 million in 1951 to $4804 million in 1976.

Apart from the rising graph of exports, what is more significant is the diversification of exports which has been taking place. India has added many new items to the export list. Also, India has been able to improve its export performance despite a note so favourable international environment. Engineering exports rose sharply in 1974-75 to $438 million and may well touch $680 million in the current year. The country is now exporting metal manufactures, electrical and non-electric machinery, transport equipment and a range of other engineering goods. Non-traditional items of export like marine products, cotton apparel, leather and leather manufactures, handicrafts rubber manufactures and cement have grown substantially.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

India's ability to provide consultancy services and undertake turnkey jobs for designing and construction of industrial plants, power stations and waterworks is getting wider recognition in countries of Africa and Asia. Turnkey projects have already been set up in a number of African and Asian countries like Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria, Kuwait and Libya.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

India's foreign exchange reserves have "more than trebled since December 1975" in spite of oil crisis. They rose from $1205 million in December 1975 to $3750 million in February 1977. This has been partly due to effective operations against smugglers and the control of domestic inflation which raised the value of the rupee abroad, which attracted large remittances from non-residents through authorised banking channels.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

The birth-rate has fallen from 42 per thousand in 1950-60 to 35 per thousand in 1974-75.

LITERACY

The literacy rate has risen from 16 per cent in 1951 to 35 per cent at present.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

There are now 114 universities and about 10000 institutions of higher education in the country with two and a half million students. During the last 25 years, the number of engineering and technology colleges has increased from 33 to 736. During the same period the number of students in engineering and technology colleges has gone up from less than 12000 to over 139,000. This is exclusive of over 123,000 students receiving education in a large number of engineering and technology schools in the country. There has also been a five-fold increase in the number of training centres for providing vocational training under the craftsman training scheme and the apprenticeship training scheme. The number of industrial training institutes has risen from 63 in 1950-51 to 356 at present.

The number of medical colleges has gone up from 30 in 1952 to 106 at present. During this period the number of medical students has risen from less than 2700 to 13,000.

Besides the development of general medical and engineering education, there has been a steady development of various branches in these faculties, namely bio-chemistry pharmacy and chemical technology, space technology and electronics, agricultural engineering and so on. The growth in supply of engineering as well as medical and general graduates is now so high that it has outmatched the demand for such personnel in India's economy.

Janata has two-thirds majority

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Janata party which wrested power at the centre with a comfortable majority in the general election in March has now acquired, with the help of its allies, a two-thirds majority in Lok Sabha which makes it strong enough to carry out all its pledges in the manifesto, particularly relating to the reversal of the Constitutional amendments the Congress government had carried out during the emergency.

The Janata party with its four constituents viz the Congress (O), the Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD), the Jana Sangh and the Socialist Party, has secured 271 seats in the 542-member Lok Sabha. Election for four seats are yet to be completed, one because of a re-poll and the others because of geographical reasons. All the constituents are expected to merge technically in May after winding up their individual identity.

The Congress For Democracy (CFD) formed by Jagjivan Ram on his exit from the Congress and from Mrs. Gandhi's council of ministers with its 28 members in Parliament has merged with the Janata party inside the Lok Sabha although it would keep its separate identity outside the Lok Sabha.

The Akali Dal which won all the eight seats in Punjab with the Janata support is already with the Janata Party. Its leader Mr. Prakash Singh Badal has joined the Desai Cabinet.

The Communist Party of India (Marxists) which had an electoral understanding with the Janata Party has secured 21 seats. They would support the government in all its "progressive measures."

The Peasants and Workers' PParty, the Republican Party of India and the DMK have five, two and one seat respectively. These parties also had electoral understanding with the Janata Party and their support also is assured.

The latest party which came out with whole-hearted support to the Janata Party after the elections is the All-India Anna D.M.K of Tamil Nadu led by the film star M.G. Ramachandran which has 19 M.Ps. It is significant that the All-India ADMK had electoral understanding with the Congress party in the elections.

The strength of the Janata Party and its allies thus works out to 355 and a few more seats that it requires to acquire a clear two-thirds majority can be expected from independents or from those who are still on the fence to stage a defection.

Analysis

An analysis of the voting pattern showed that the Janata-CFD combine polled 43.17 per cent of the total votes cast as against 34.54 per cent polled by the Congress party. The percentage of votes secured by the Congress in the past was: 1962-44.72 per cent; 1967-40.73 per cent and 1971-43.68 per cent.

State-wise percentage of votes polled by the Janata-CFD where the party fought the election is as follows: (The percentage of the Congress is shown in bracket.)

Haryana - 70.35 per cent (17.95); Delhi - 68.15 (30.15); Uttar Pardesh - 68.03 (20.04); Chandigarh - 66.13 (28.37); Rajasthan - 65.21 (30.56); Bihar - 65.01 (20.90); Himachal Pradesh - 58.37 (30.30); Madhya Pradesh - 57.95 (32.50); Orissa - 51.77 (38.18); Gujarat - 49.54 (46.92); Karnataka - 39.84 (56.74); Assam - 35.78 (50.56); Maharashtra - 32.39 (46.93); Andhra Pradesh - 32.33 (56.36); Dara and Nagar Haveli - 31.81 (46.93); West Bengal - 21.46 (29.39); Tripura - 17.83 (39.74); Tamil Nadu - 17.67 (26.28); Goa, Daman and Diu - 14.70 (39.98); Punjab - 12.98 (35.87); Manipur - 8.58 (46.31); Jammun and Kashmir - 8.49 (15.10) and Kerala - 7.20 (29.12).

Out of a total electorate of 320 million, 60.54 per cent votes were polled this year as against 55.29 per cent in 1971; 61.33 per cent in 1967; 55.42 per cent in 1962; 47.84 per cent in 1957 and 45.67 per cent in 1952.

The Janata-CFD has contested 404 seats on BLD symbol and won 294 seats. Besides 19 candidates fought on the Cong (O) symbol in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and 3 were returned.

The Congress had contested 493 seats and it captured 153 seats including two uncontested seats in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

The score of the other parties is: CPI-7, CPM-22; Other parties-50 (including three for Cong (O) and 13 independents).

In all 2439 candidates fought the elections as against 2784 in 1971, 2369 in 1967, 1985 in 1962 and 1519 in 1957.

Tourists bring more foreign exchange

By George Mathew

New Delhi: India earned an estimated Rs. 225 crores from tourism in 1976 as against Rs.104.20 crores during the previous year. There has been 15 per cent increase in tourist arrivals during the year.

The estimate is based on a provisional findings of a survey being conducted by the Administrative Staff College of India in Hyderabad.

The provisional report submitted by the survey team has estimated that the per capita expenditure of foreign tourists in India has gone up to over Rs. 4,000. On this basis, the survey estimates the gross earnings for the year at Rs. 224 crores.

Foreign exchange earnings from tourism in 1975 were of the order of Rs 104.2 crores (at current prices). This estimate was based on an earlier survey conducted in 1972 by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, which put the per capita expenditure of tourists at Rs 1,646. Since then there has been a sharp increase in the prices of tourist facilities including hostels, ground transportation and air transportation in the wake of the oil crisis of 1973. In order to get a more realistic basis of foreign exchange earnings, the Department of Tourism entrusted to the Administrative Staff College of India, the task of carrying out a fresh survey.

TOURIST ARRIVALS

A record number of 5,33,961 foreign tourists (excluding visitors from Pakistan and Bangla Desh) visited India in 1976. Tourist statistics are tabulated by the Market Research Division of the Department of Tourism on the basis of the Disembarkation Cards collected from visitors on arrival at various ports of entry.

Tourist arrivals during 1976 increased by 68,676 or 14.8 per cent over the preceding year. Arrivals from almost all the regions showed an improvement. According to nationality-wise analysis of tourist arrivals for the first ten months of 1976, principal regions which recorded an increase were Western Europe (24,113 12.7 per cent), West Asia (20,751 or 84.5 per cent) and North America (7,807 or 11.5 per cent).

Among individual countries, the U.K. (with 71,803 arrivals) continued to be the largest generator of tourist traffic in 1976 accounting for 13.5 per cent of total arrivals in India. This was followed by the U.S.A. with 62,704 tourists (11.7 per cent). After a continuous decline in the last two years, tourist traffic from U.S.A. picked up in 1976 registering an increase of 14.5 per cent over the previous year.

The other major tourist generating countries were France (38,804 or 7.4 per cent of total), West Germany (33,674 or 6.3 per cent), Sri Lanka (32,699 or 6.1 per cent), Japan (22,931 or 4.3 per cent), Australia (21,146 or 4.0 per cent), Malaysia (18,901 or 3.5 per cent), Italy (16,674 or 3.1 per cent) and Canada 13,226 or 2.5 per cent). The traffic from Persian Gulf countries recorded an appreciable improvement from 17,807 tourists in 1975 to 34,493 in 1976 (93.7 per cent).

India's tourism growth has been impressive. After the oil crisis in 1973 the world-wide tourism declined more than 3 per cent in 1974 but India registered a growth of 3 per cent. In 1975 while the world-wide tourist traffic showed a marginal increase, India's growth was 10 per cent. Similarly India's 14.8 per cent tourist increase in 1976 will be much higher than the world-wide growth when the final figures are released by world Tourism Organisation.

Call to implement Colombo program

New Delhi, Apr. 17 (Samachar): The 25-member coordinating Bureau of nonaligned countries met here at official level with a call by Indian Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta for "definite steps" to secure implementation of the Colombo programme on economic cooperation.

The Colombo declaration provided for peace, international stability and refashioning of a new international economic order.

Mr. Mehta submitted for Bureau's consideration a draft agenda which foreign ministers plenary session is expected to confirm. The agenda had been discussed and agreed upon by permanent representatives in New York.

TWO SATELLITES TO BE LAUNCHED BY '79

New Delhi, Apr. 14 (Samachar): India proposes to launch two satellites by 1979, Prime Minister Morarji Desai said.

A satellite for earth observation would be hurled into space next year, Mr. Desai told the Lok Sabha (Lower House). It would essentially be a modification of India's first satellite Aryabhata, with a more complex payload, data handling and control system, he said.

WORLD BOOK FAIR NEXT YEAR

New Delhi, March 10 (Samachar): The third world book fair will be held in New Delhi next year.

CO-OPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY MOOTED

New Delhi, Apr. 14 (Samachar): Yugoslavia has suggested the formation of a group of experts from non-aligned countries to draw up an action programme for co-operation in nuclear energy.

In a working paper for consideration by the current meeting of the 25-member Co-ordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries, Yugoslavia said that co-operation should be in the development of nuclear energy which should enable an early emancipation of non-aligned countries in the field of nuclear technology.

Films

AMAR JYOTI

Directed by V. Shantaram

Max Mueller Bhavan's screening of **Amar Jyoti** [1936] in the Indian film retrospective series, was a worthwhile journey back to bygone days: Durga Khote in a satin-shine pantaloon, the swash-buckling leader of the pirates (what a change to her present-day motherly roles), Shanta Apte--the princess turned pirate (who later won fame as the young wife in **Duniya Na Mane**) and Chandra Mohan--the man with big fiery eyes who became synonymous with Jehangir in Sohrab Modi's **Pukar**.

Shantaram who composes his visuals in picturesque settings, loads his narration with symbolism: a seedling signifying the awakening of love; the uprooting marks its breaking up. Old hat all this, but four decades ago, these meant innovation and novelty. The pirates' fights on the high seas are inspired by Valentino but they certainly do not out-match those in Hollywood's silent films. Dialogues are mushy and flowery with figures of speech aplenty. The plot unfolds in fairy-tale fashion and shows that the films of the 30's did not depict woman as a domestic-machine. Probably for the first time on the Indian screen, the split screen was used in **Amar Jyoti**, to depict simultaneously two streams of action.

Master Krishnarao's simple melodies like that of **Sono sono aaye ban ki raat** were the hits of the time.

DARSHAK

Racism
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Master Krishnarao's simple melodies like that of Dada ema aaye ban ki mai were the hits of the time.

DARSHAK

Racism

East Indians bear brunt -Pitman

East Indians may be bearing the brunt of racial discrimination in Metro Toronto. This is the impression Walter Pitman, Chairman of Metro Task Force on Human Relations, got from meetings he has had so far with groups around the city.

He was appointed a one-man commission last January to look into the problems of racial discrimination in Metro.

Pitman told **CONTRAST** during an interview that of all the minority groups he has met since Metro Council created the commission, "East Indians seem to be the visible minority who bears the brunt of racial discrimination in this city."

He said his meetings with groups so far also gave him the impression that the sagging economy, high unemployment coupled with the influx of East Indians in great numbers to the city have contributed to the rise of racism.

He suggested that "maybe Metro residents were not ready for the sudden change in the ethnicity of this city."

He said that some of the intolerance against East Indians has been imported from England since that country has become one of the places Canadians get their impressions about the minority.

In the past many stories have been carried by Toronto newspapers about the hostilities East Indians experienced in England.

He said the report and recommendations of the task force can be expected in November.

[Contrast].

Conferences coming up

SOUTH ASIAN GROUP

The Canadian Association for South Asian Studies (CASAS) annual meeting will be held at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, on May 27, 28, and 29, 1977.

The Programme Committee - Professor Jayaratnam Wilson (Chairman), University of New Brunswick; Professor N. Islam, University of Ottawa; and Professor G.S. Paul, University of Alberta - has decided upon the following theme for the academic sessions at the meeting:

"South Asia 1950-75, a Quarter Century of Change, Conflict and Development". Sessions will be broadly divided into the following subject areas: 1. Social Change; 2. Cultural Development; 3. Political Developments; 4. Economic Progress.

You are cordially invited to submit proposals for papers with a reasonably descriptive summary (about 300 words) to Professor Jayaratnam Wilson, Department of Political Science, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick. While the subject areas proposed for the meeting provide a wide scope for any of the humanities and social sciences, proposals must be consonant with the overall theme.

Bengal Studies Conference

The 1977 Bengal Studies Conference is planned for the weekend of May 6-8 at the University of Chicago. Enquiries should be sent to the attention of Professor Edward C. Dimock, University of Chicago, South Asia Language and Area Center, Foster Hall, 5130 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Punjab Conference

The Research Committee on Punjab Conference will be held in New York shortly. Further details may be obtained from Dr. Nirmala D. Bidoni, Department of Geography, State University of New York, College of Arts and Science, Oswego, New York 13126.

EXPORT OF CASTOR OIL BANNED

The government has banned the export of castor oil and linseed oil, it was announced recently.

Poet's corner

TO THE NORTHERN SONS

K.M. Abraham

Northern sons, northern sons, mean me no harm
I meant you none.
Lest you ask of me,
I meant you no harm, nor will I mean.

Came I to the face of northern land
To share it with you.
Came I a day or decade behind you
Just to share this northern land.

While the claimant true was secluded,
You and I to share this northern land.
Came we all from yonder lands
For reasons, one to one, a myriad.

Mean I you no harm,
Lest you ask of me.
From birth was taught tolerance,
From cradle was taught patience.

Race we the same, color we unlike,
Choice neither mine, nor thine.
Northern sons, northern sons, mean me no harm
I mean you none.

*Canadians

WHAT'S NEXT

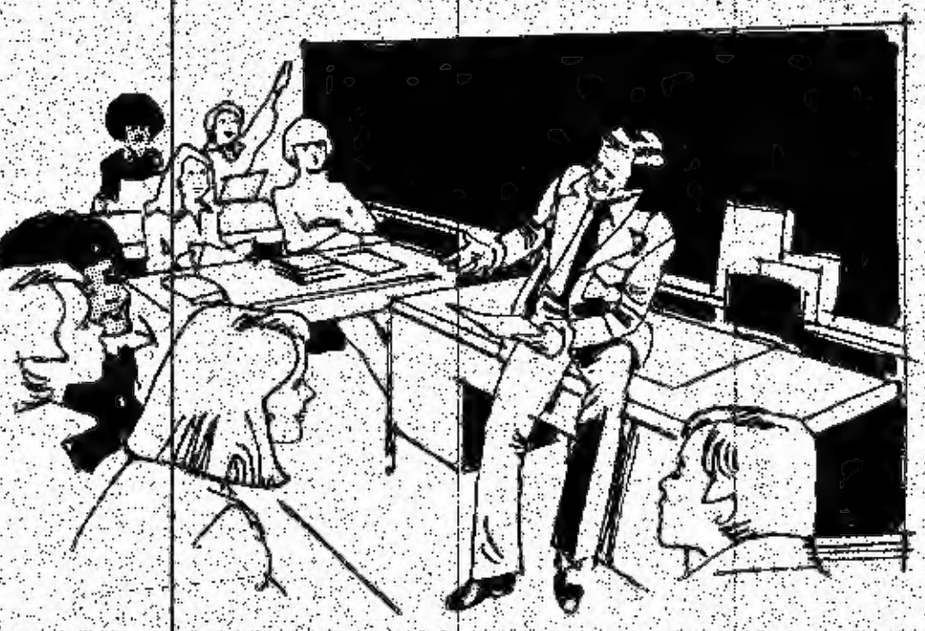
Mrs. Mina R. Daphtary

Nobody knows tomorrow's,
While yesteryears are best forgotten,
The past is past, the future unknown,
Over a cup of coffee, I await what's next?

You hear of a murder, an accident, kidnapping,
A birth, death, riot, hijacking, war, and peace,
T.V., radio, newspaper, blare and scream aloud,
These headlines, a way of life, I await what's next?

Life is spinning fast, the axle might fall,
Run or stop, save head or be broken bones, fright & fears,
A rat race, shadows follow, clock never stops,
Between the lips and the cup of coffee, I await what's next?

Education Week in Ontario is April 17-23.



Here's how you can find out more about your child's school.

Now is a good time for you to become personally acquainted with your local school.

During Education Week, stop in for a visit and discover what your children are learning. Get to know the principal and teacher. Find out more about the activities.

While you're there, ask about the new "community school" concept which invites participation by parents in making the local school something of a community centre for neighbourhood activities and programs. "Community school" is an idea developed by your Ontario Ministry of Education and is a partnership of school and community – people working together for everybody's sake.

If you would like a free copy of our book about community schools, "Open Doors: A Community School Handbook" – in English or French – write to:

Curriculum Branch
Ministry of Education
Mowat Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2

Thomas Wells, Minister of Education

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

Racism: East Indians a target in Vancouver schools

By Jacqueline Boyle

Ten teenage girls crowded under umbrellas, dragging on cigarettes before the end of their morning coffee break.

"It's not so much that you hate someone because they're East Indian or Chinese or somethin'," explains one girl. "It's 'cause they're different. They don't dress like us and they stick together in little groups all the time.

"How're ya supposed to get along with these people when they don't even talk to you and walk around in turbans and everything? I feel sorry for them, sorta, but there's just no way for being friends. I can't stand East Indians!"

"Not too crazy about Chinks, either," she adds with a laugh.

As the conversation continues, other girls join in — most admitting to various intensities of prejudice on their part and on the part of their parents.

These are Grade 9, 10 and 11 students and they are expressing an attitude which I've come to expect after week-long talks with more than 100 secondary school students.

They are prejudiced and they practise discrimination. Heading their list of undesirables are East Indians, followed by Chinese and Japanese, Negroes, Italians, French and even British.

There has been no mention of their own heritage, but an embarassed giggling begins when Italian is added to the list. It's obvious someone in the crowd is of Italian extraction.

This is Surrey, described as "more quiet and more friendly" than Vancouver, but, as most students were quick to admit, there is also a "hidden type of prejudice here because people don't say much."

Like students interviewed in North Van, these kids feel lucky to be where they are — so they don't have to deal with any one race in large numbers and they don't have to worry about one day being in the minority.

'IT'S NOT FAIR TO US'

Like students outside the East Indian and Chinese neighborhoods in Vancouver, they want their schools to remain the way they are — which means a small non-white sector.

Up in Carson Graham Senior Secondary, where East Asians average one per class, students still feel dissatisfied.

They resent the East Indians and they resent the government's allowing "so many people from one country into Canada. It's not fair to us or to other countries."

Here a group of eight to 12 students sit in the main lobby, open in their prejudices and usually in total agreement with individual complaints put forth by their classmates.

"Some people in this school wouldn't walk into a room if there was East Indians there," says one boy. "They don't dress like us and I think they should have to adjust to our customs. Until they start, there's no way they're going to be accepted."

"Sure, East Indians are the scapegoats right now," one girls says.

"Before it was the Negro and now the East Indians are a logical choice to pick on. There's is much about them nobody likes."

These are students whom principal Tom Carlisle describes as "a real ability mix, more than a racial mix.

Prejudice? Discrimination? "I don't think the problem's really here," Carlisle says. Kids are a mirror of their society, so prejudice probably does exist — but not openly. Maybe a few jokes."

Of his 1,200 students, Carlisle says he probably has about 25 each of East Indian, Indian, Italian and Chinese students.

"I can't honestly say I've seen anything which could be classified as racial," he says.

In the hallway, the conversation continues.

"It's okay for your older brothers and sisters to say, "Oh, I'm not prejudiced toward East Indians,' because they were brought up years ago and they weren't raised with them," says a 17-year-old who glances at his classmates for reinforcement.

Over at North Vancouver Secondary School, principal Lorne Schemmer considers the problem carefully.

His school, says Schemmer, is 90 percent white — the majority being Anglo-Saxon. The remaining 10 percent is a mixture of Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, South African, and native Indians. There is one black student in the school and two Spaniards.

"I thought there would be a tremendous amount of racial tension existing here before I came," says Schemmer, who took over as principal in 1975.

"I honestly didn't find it. I can say in all honestly that any kind of prejudice that may be demonstrated is in the joke-telling form and it doesn't happen when the race in question is present."

Schemmer went on to relate isolated incidents of racial clashes — a boy having his turban pulled off and his front teeth broken by a white youth, a girl who refused to have dance lessons with an East Indian student.

JOCKS vs GREASERS

"I do find the East Indians are the most hard-hit at the present time," he says. "I think the basic good feeling in this school is because many of them are involved in class activities. If they (students) see a classmate playing basketball, they'll think, "Well, he must be a little like me" and it goes from there."

Four of Schemmer's students gather to answer questions about racism. They are white: two males, two females, juniors.

All four say they are not prejudiced and believe that with the exception of Hindus (referred to by various students as East Indians, Sikhs, Punjabis, Pakis, Pakistanis, ragheads) there is no racial discrimination.

"I think there's more of a social prejudice here," says one girl, 16. "It's between the jocks (athletes) and the greasers (long-hairs) or because somebody has less money than somebody else. Slow people are the butt of lots of jokes, too."

Is the problem less severe in North Van than in Vancouver? "Yes," they all agree.

Why? "Because there aren't as many of them (East Indians) here so people don't get as uptight," one boy states. All agree.

Would you feel comfortable if whites were in the minority in the school?

"I'd feel out of place," says one fellow.

"I don't think I would," one girl states hesitantly.

"I'm used to colored people. It wouldn't bother me," the last girl says.

Exit these four students and enter three more — one Chinese girl, one East Indian and one Ugandan male.

Are they prejudiced against any race? "No," they say.

Is there prejudice in the school against races? "Yes", they agree.

Have they ever been discriminated against? "Yes."

Again the references to North Van comes across — it's different here; it's more talk than actions; mostly name-calling.

The Chinese girl and the Ugandan say they are happy in North Van but would not like to live in Vancouver.

"I'd rather live here, too," agrees the East Indian. "In Vancouver and Surrey there is a lot more prejudice. I know — my family has been involved in some of it."

"People are jealous of you. They hate East Indians because maybe we own our own homes. But we work harder than most people do."

"Everyone says the East Indians are taking their jobs, but the bosses are white. They're the ones who do the hiring and they know we'll work."

"Everyone gets mad when an East Indian fights back, but if you had eggs chucked at your house, wouldn't you fight back? I've seen windows broken and all sorts of damage and the cops can't do anything to stop it. What are we supposed to do? We have to fight."

In Vancouver, race relations depends on where you live. If you are a student at Britannia and you are caucasian, you'll be in the minority because you are in the Chinese section.

If you live in Southeast Vancouver, you are in East Indian territory.

And in Kitsilano you are in an area heavily populated by Greeks. Principal A. J. Hunter, who terms Kitsilano Secondary "the Greek centre," says he has been witness to very few racial scenes, although some students have gone to his office, saying they have been picked victims of discrimination.

"This is a very proud area of town," he says. "We don't have any policy dealing with race because we've never found it necessary."

Although it's made up of different nationalities, the school's white Anglo-Saxon populace totals about 80 percent according to Hunter's calculations.

With a small East Indian representation, he says, it's not subject to the same pressure another school might be under.

"I still can't stand them," a 16-year-old boy proclaims. "Even if there was none, I'd still hate 'em. Why? I don't know. They just bug me."

What about the Greek student? "Ah, they're not so bad. They eat wierd things, but most of them don't have accents that bug me."

Kits doesn't seem to be affected by racial problems to the extent of other schools. Perhaps what Hunter says is correct: "This is the wrong end of town for those problems."

The 'right end' of town is South Vancouver and the best school to illustrate the problem is David Thompson Secondary.

Here, at least 25 percent of the students are non-English speaking; the majority made up of East Indians. It's a situation typical of the area. Of 1,950 students, about 400 are East Indian.

"We are concerned about prejudice," says Thompson principal Ken McKenzie. "It's not the Canadians who have the problem — it's the East Indians who are most affected by it."

McKenzie says his teachers are involved in a planned multicultural program where a teacher tries to capitalize on interesting backgrounds of certain races — particularly East Indian races.

"We show their music, drama and history in the most interesting light and, hopefully, try to

D.K.Pattammal: A personal profile

By: Manjula Parakat

How does one judge the greatness of an artiste? If her talent were to be taken into consideration, one would term her a talented artiste. If it were her popularity with the public, she would be called a famous artiste; should one dwell upon the period of time she has given off her talent, one would call her an evergreen artiste. How then would she qualify for the term "great". In my opinion, a great artiste is one, who despite her talent, fame and success over the years continues to be simple and humble and projects a warm and lovable personality. D.K. Pattammal, who for years has held an esteemed position in the Carnatic music world, reminds one of a typical South Indian "mami" (aunt in Tamil) one would meet in Madras, Bombay or Calcutta. It is impossible from your first meeting to guess that she is an artiste of such fine calibre. she is neither pretentious nor aloof, her attitude is open, warm and motherly and her demeanour most relaxed and winsome.

Born in Kanchipuram in 1919, she hails from an orthodox Brahmin family which made no claims to any musical achievements. Her father who had a keen ear for music taught her religious "slokas" when she was six and his sixth sense detecting some latent talent in her, he arranged for Kanchipuram Nayanapillai to tutor her. Pattammal was, in later years, quoted as being a follower of Nayanapillai style. Later she joined the Summer School of Indian music at Madras and passed the government technical examination. It is interesting to note that during these years, she would start practise daily as early as 3 in the morning and continue for a couple of hours. Soon she was introduced to the Dikshitar School by Ambi Dikshitar, greatgrandson of the great Muthuswamy Dikshitar of Trinity fame. She also rendered Shyamala Dandakam and Mukha Panchashatakam before the late Sri Sankaracharya (Kanchikamakoti) who gave her a medal for "vakshudam" (enunciation). Even today, Pattammal firmly believes that it was his "ashirvadam (blessings) that has guided her through the years.

Pattammal's musical career triggered off at the age of 9 when she participated in a religious drama at school. The Columbia recording company, recognized her mine of talent and repeatedly approached her father for recording contracts. Reluctantly, after consulting his relatives, her father agreed and in 1932 she completed her first recording. She then began giving "kutcheris" (concerts) all over India while simultaneously completing numerous recordings.

In 1940 she was married and her husband Easwaran enthusiastically took over where her father left off, helping to promote her career. Asked if her husband had had musical interests prior to their marriage, Pattammal replied "Amma, we lived on the same street. Now after listening to me for years he has learnt practically everything in Carnatic music". I was touched by her devotion when she specifically asked me to mention in my writeup that she felt the gods had doubly blessed her in giving her an enlightened husband who encouraged her and promoted her art.

In 1943, the famous Tiger Varadachari awarded her the coveted title of Gana Saraswati. Then followed titles such as Sangeeta Kala Nidhi from Madras Music Academy, Isai Perarignyar from Tamil Isai Sangam in Madras, Sangeeta Nataka Academy award, the Padma Bhushan and many other titles and medals.

The unique opportunity of learning compositions from the composers themselves was afforded to Pattammal. Papanasam Sivan, Dikshitar, T.L. Venkatramiah are some of her gurus. Pattammal also makes it a point to learn the language and meaning of the song from pundits before she starts to master the composition itself. When asked if the passage of time will affect musical traditions she replied "our tradition which was founded by our ancestors will keep up itself. Neither time nor man can spoil it".

Musical tradition in Pattammal's family began with her. Today her two brothers accompany her at concerts, her son Shivakumar plays the mridangam, her daughter-in-law sometimes participates in "kutcheris" as and when time permits. Perhaps her grandchildren will make a mark in some other artistic or literary field.

The Government of India had sent Pattammal to participate in the Music Festivals at Berlin, Rhein and Berne. From Geneva she completed a tour of USA and Canada, giving performances and classes at many universities. This is her first trip abroad and hopefully there will be many more.

RAW WOOL IMPORT RULES RELAXED

New Delhi, March 10 (Samachar): The government has relaxed the rules regarding import of raw wool, making it now possible for certain categories of actual users to directly import the commodity.

show how his can be assimilated — painlessly — into our Canadian culture. If any racial problem surfaces, we talk it over with the student and try to meet it head-on."

Let's go back to Surrey, where the East Indians are not the only people to stick out in the minds of students.

At Queen Elizabeth Secondary, most agree there is prejudice in their school, either privately or in the open.

BLACKS ARE NOW 'COOL'

And yet, like all situations, there is the exception. On the steps of the school leading to the basement, an East Indian student and her white friend sit talking.

Are they prejudiced?

"We wouldn't be sitting here talking if we were," the caucasian girl responds. "There isn't any prejudice to speak if in our school. With the younger kids, there's more, but not so much with the older ones."

Over at Surrey's Frank Hurt high school, conversation continues — despite the rain.

"I wouldn't say every East Indian is hated. It's really not a blanket prejudice. It's just that they do things so differently you don't like it."

Some of the girls relate a story about East Indians' houses being vandalized in Surrey. Another girl tells of the heckling directed at a young Indian woman wearing a sari. "She really got hell from the youngsters standing there," declares the junior student.

It used to be the Negroes who were subject to abuse, according to Frank Hurt students, but now they are considered "cool and sort of neat."

[The Vancouver Sun]

Race relations

By T. Mathews

The Council of India Soc in Edmonton has formed a Relations Committee cons of Dr. P.M. Rao, Dr. K.N. A.S. Dhaliwal, Dr. Mohan and K.C. Joshee. They decided to take a rather lo low profile approach to the of racial problems. Howe submission was made to the H. Schmid. The Ministe Federal and Inter-governm Affairs, and of Education a as the Solicitor-General responded in quite po terms. Parts of the letter fro Hon. Ray Farran, the So General is quoted below:

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The Committee invite Communities to bring up complaints, problems and cerns in this regard attention, by phoning 59 Extension 325, 326 and 751-9625 (after hours) writing to:

South Asian Origins L Committee, c/o Toronto Bo Education, 155 College Toronto, Ontario.

MALTON L.I.P. PROJECT

English Classes for wom now being held every Tue Friday 9.30 a.m. - 11.30 Our Lady of the Airway C 7404 Darcel Ave. Mrs. Ale Abraham & Mrs. Ma Ogale are volunteers t about 22 ladies. For Info: Mrs. Inderjit Kaur. . . 67

Course in

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al:
l profile

troduced to the Dikshitar School by Ambi Dikshitar, greatgrandson of the great Muthuswamy Dikshitar of Trinity fame. She also rendered Shyamala Dandakam and Muktha Panchakshatakam) before the late Sri Sankaracharya (Kanchikamakoti) who gave her a medal for "vakshudam" (enunciation). Even today Pattammal firmly believes that it was his "ashirvadam (blessings) that has guided her through the years.

Pattammal's musical career triggered off at the age of 9 when she participated in a religious drama at school. The Columbia recording company recognized her mine of talent and repeatedly approached her father for recording contracts. Reluctantly, after consulting his relatives, her father agreed and in 1932 she completed her first recording. She then began giving "kutcheris" (concerts) all over India while simultaneously completing numerous recordings.

In 1940 she was married and her husband Easwaran enthusiastically took over where her father left off, helping to promote her career. Asked if her husband had had musical interests prior to their marriage, Pattammal replied "Amma, we lived on the same street. Now after listening to me for years he has learnt practically everything in Carnatic music". I was touched by her devotion when she specifically asked me to mention in my writeup that she felt the gods had doubly blessed her in giving her an enlightened husband who encouraged her and promoted her art.

In 1943, the famous Tiger Varadachari awarded her the coveted title of Gana Saraswati. Then followed titles such as Sangeeta Kala Nidhi from Madras Music Academy, Isai Perarignyar from Tamil Isai Sangam in Madras, Sangeeta Nataka Academy award, the Padma Bhushan and many other titles and medals.

The unique opportunity of learning compositions from the composers themselves was afforded to Pattammal. Papanasam Sivan, Dikshitar, T.L. Venkatramiah are some of her gurus. Pattammal also makes it a point to learn the language and meaning of the song from pundits before she starts to master the composition itself. When asked if the passage of time will affect musical traditions she replied "our tradition which was founded by our ancestors will keep up itself. Neither time nor man can spoil it".

Musical tradition in Pattammal's family began with her. Today her two brothers accompany her at concerts, her son Shivakumar plays the mridangam, her daughter-in-law sometimes participates in "kutcheris" as and when time permits. Perhaps her grandchildren will make a mark in some other artistic or literary field.

The Government of India had sent Pattammal to participate in the Music Festivals at Berlin, Rheim and Bonn. From Geneva she completed a tour of USA and Canada, giving performances and classes at many universities. This is her first trip abroad and hopefully, there will be many more.

RAW WOOL IMPORT RULES RELAXED

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Race relations committee in Edmonton

By T. Mathews

The Council of India Societies in Edmonton has formed a Race Relations Committee consisting of Dr. P.M. Rao, Dr. K.N. Jha, A.S. Dhaliwal, Dr. Mohan Singh and K.C. Joshee. They have decided to take a rather low-key, low profile approach to the issue of racial problems. However, a submission was made to the Hon. H. Schmid. The Ministers of Federal and Inter-governmental Affairs, and of Education as well as the Solicitor-General have responded in quite positive terms. Parts of the letter from the Hon. Ray Farran, the Solicitor General is quoted below:

"I can assure you that so far as my department and its overall responsibility for law enforcement is concerned, there is not and will not be any toleration for racial discrimination."

"Alberta as a homesteader province has a rich heritage of many diverse cultures and given a few early problems of a minor nature, has absorbed without difficulty immigrants from (areas) all over the world, from Tibet to Hungary and from Syria to Japan."

"There is a real danger in over-reaction to minor incidents, which might provoke a problem where no serious problem really exists. That is not to say that we should not remain alert to the probability that Alberta also has its small percentage of bigots and hooligans. Unlike most other jurisdictions, our Bill of Rights and its companion Individual Rights Act are the foundation of all our policies and were the first Bills introduced upon our election to office. Alberta's Human Rights Commission is both viable and active."

Accord.

Toronto news

SOUTH ASIAN ORIGINS LIAISON COMMITTEE

The South Asian Origins Liaison Committee has been established to provide a channel of communication between the Communities of South Asian Origin in Toronto and the Toronto Board of Education.

The Committee will endeavour to bring to the attention of the Board and help solve the problems and concerns of these Communities with regard to their children in the schools.

The Committee invites the Communities to bring up their complaints, problems and concerns in this regard to its attention, by phoning 598-4931 Extension 325, 320 and 346 or 751-9625 (after hours) or by writing to:

South Asian Origins Liaison Committee, c/o Toronto Board of Education, 155 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

MALTON L.I.P. PROJECT.

English Classes for women are now being held every Tuesday & Friday 9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. at Our Lady of the Airway Church, 7404 Darcel Ave. Mrs. Aleyamma Abraham & Mrs. Manjusha Ogale are volunteers teaching about 22 ladies. For info: contact Mrs. Inderjit Kaur . . . 677-1062

caravan 1977

For 9 days every June - this year from June 17th to 25th, Metro International Caravan transforms Community Centres, Clubs and Churches all over the City of Toronto into International Pavilions representing the great cities of the world. Caravan was founded by Zena Kossar in 1969 because she saw this festival as an opportunity to demonstrate the uniqueness of Toronto's Cultural Heritage. Since then, Caravan has served to create an understanding of Communities and their Cultural Life in the City of Toronto.

"New Delhi" is your pavilion and therefore needs yours support. Help the Caravan Committee with your ideas and participation.

Buy your Passports now. You can save a dollar. Remember the passport cost $5.00 after June 11th. So get yours early. It allows you unlimited admittance to some 50 cities of the world.

Volunteers. Contact Caravan Committee: Jas Grewal 822-2109, Arvind Iyer 484-5405, Jias Office 651-1400.

For Passports call: Indira Bishop 922-2293, Jas Grewal 822-2109, Gini Pereria 921-7979.

IIAS Newsletter.

Course in multiculturalism

The first of its kind in any academic institution in Canada, is the Multiculture elective offered at Mohawk College, led by Dr. Kamala Bhatia, this course is part of a Multicultural project, designed by her, for the Humanities Department. Twenty-five students enrolled in the elective. On the completion of the course, April 18, there will be a display of their projects in Room A123. music, films, slides and videotapes have been used by students to record the various activities, visits and experiences of cultures in Hamilton. Multicultural snacks will be served. Certificates will be awarded to students by President Mitminger.

Course in Human Rights

Building upon a successful initial programme offered last June, the School of Continuing Studies is pleased to announce the second annual **Human Rights and Civil Liberties Summer Institute**, June 6 to 10, 1977.

An objective of the Institute is to work toward more effective interaction with the public on the part of government and private agency administrators who deal with human rights concerns. It is anticipated that individuals in such positions will be especially interested in this programme. In addition, it has been developed to attract community workers, teachers and volunteers who are interested in social action and advocacy, and the strategies and tactics of community involvement including the role of publicity, the construction of a case, lawful disruption, the conduct of hearings and the building of coalitions.

Enquiries welcome.

Aid centre for immigrants

By Ravi Natt

An aid centre to help new immigrants is being set up in Calgary.

Mrs. Lillian Jones, Executive Director of the new formed Calgary Immigrant Aid Society said that the Aid Centre will help immigrants find housing, furniture, and provide counselling for social benefits, medical and legal services.

The Aid Centre will also try and provide interpreters and direct immigrants to the right agencies for their requirements. A handy guide with some basic facts and knowledge about Calgary is being produced.

The Society is operating out of a temporary office at Mount Royal College until a more permanent location downtown is established. The Society has applied for funds from the provincial and Federal Governments.

Mrs. Jones said that the Aid Centre will work very closely with Canada Manpower Centre. It hopes to attract volunteers who can meet immigrants at the airport.

The Aid Centre is one of the first organized agencies to provide complete orientation for new immigrants.

Accord.

CALGARY LOSES A PIONEER

Rajendra S. Sandhu, an engineer and one of the first East Indians to arrive in Calgary, passed away on March 18, 1977, at the age of 49, suffering a severe heart-attack. The Funeral Services were held on Sunday March 20, 1977. He is survived by Mrs. Sham Kaur (Mother), Mrs. Balbir Kaur (Wife), three daughters Kiran, Sharan, Nizan and a son, Rupinder.

Mr. Sandhu graduated from the Punjab University, and took an Engineering Degree in the U.K. He arrived in Calgary in 1960 and was a founder and very active member of the Singh Society in Calgary. He played a leading role in the design and construction of the Sikh Temple and was associated with many well-known engineering projects in Calgary. He will be sadly missed by the Singh community.

Accord.

Ottawa Geeta yagna

THE SECOND OTTAWA GEETA GYANA YAGNA A Series of Lectures on **Logic of Spirituality** by **Swami Chinmayananda.**
Date: 1 - 5 May, 1977.
Time: 7.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
Place: **Col. By Hall Auditorium Engineering Building**, Ottawa University, Ottawa, Ontario.

Co-sponsored by Ottawa University, Ottawa; Carleton University, Ottawa; India Students Association, Ottawa; India-Canada Association Charitable Trust. All are cordially invited.

GARDEN REACH WREST HUGE EXPORT ORDERS

Calcutta, Apr. 14 (Samachar): Substantial orders for deepwell turbine pumps have been received by the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE) from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka and negotiations are going on for the supply of more such turbine pumps to some West Asian countries, a spokesman of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited said.

Calgary news

The India-Canada Association participated in The "International Food Fair" arranged by the Calgary Canadian Citizen's Group on 19th February at the Jubilee Auditorium. The following societies prepared food for the occasion: (1(Hindu Society of Calgary (2(Bengali Association of Calgary (3(Gujarathi Mandal, Committee for Alberta.

The India-Canada Association of Calgary, the Council of India Societies of Edmonton, and the India Society of Red Deer, have struck a five-person Committee, comprising two persons each from Calgary and Edmonton and one from Red Deer.

The purpose of the Committee is to discuss and decide on matters of importance and of common interest that affect us in Alberta. The following people form the five-person Committee: Dr. Ravi Sharma (Calgary(, Amar Manget (Calgary(, Dr. P.M. Rao (Edmonton(, R. Koilpillai (Edmonton), H.S. Grewal (Red Deer).

HINDU SOCIETY OF CALGARY

A general meeting of the Hindu Society will be held at 3.30 p.m. on May 1. It is proposed to discuss ways and means of raising funds towards a cultural and religious centre. All the members and those who are interested in the project are invited to come and participate in the discussions.

The Hindu Society celebrated Holi on March the 6th. Approximately three hundred people attended the function. A variety programme was presented, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After the show, all joined in the fellowship of an excellent supper provided by the ladies of the community.

THE INDO-CANADIAN ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION

A group of young people has formed an association called the Indo-Canadian Artistic Association.

The main objectives of this Association are:

(1(to get involved in community activities and social work for all Canadians.
(2(promotion of Asian culture; to bring artists of all groups under our artistic front and to encourage new artists.
(3(to participate in all Canadian festivals, charity shows, telethons, etc. on behalf of the Asian community.
(4(to cooperate with all other ethnic groups.

The Association is now preparing for the forthcoming festival of folk dancers, which is being organized by the Multicultural Department of the Federal Government. The Association will in the future organize a youth festival of folk dances from different parts of India and Pakistan.

INDIA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A new executive committee was elected on March 4th to continue the activities of the India Students' Association and emulate the performance of its predecessors. Ashish Kumar, a graduate student in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, was elected President. The executive also consists of: Miss Rajkumari Singh, General Secretary; Miss Monica Bansil, Joint Secretary; Alnoor Lakhani, Treasurer; Al-Nawaz Hirji, Social Secretary.

RAGA-MALA MUSIC SOCIETY

Raga-Mala presented a programme of local artists on Feb. 19, 1977, with Dr. and Mrs. Titus Mathews as hosts for the Programme. The items presented included (i) Kathak dances by Dr. Nandini Singh, (ii) Sitar by Miss Seema Ganatra, (iii(Bhajans by Mrs. Uma Bishnoi and (iv) tabla solos by Viswas Dhekney and Dr. Gerald Olynyk. About 60 members and their guests, were present.

Raga-Mala is in the process of organizing concerts of Ali Akbar Khan (Sarod) and Chandrakant Kapileshwari (Vocal).

Ottawa ICA's fun night

By Olga Ghosh

Ottawa, March 18:

As usual, Ottawa ICA held its annual dinner, followed by ballroom dancing to the tune of a lively band. For once no politicians had been invited.

Dr. Sahasrabudhe the new Chairman of the ICA Charitable Trust for the proposed Community Centre launched a fund raising campaign. The audience responded generously. In less than half an hour he had raised $12,758.00 through pledges. Of this the largest donation came from Hari Dilawri who promised $6,327.00 to match earlier donations.

Ivan DaCosta, this year's President wanted the evening to be "a Fun Night". The band started playing and many moved around rhythmically. This year a special invitation had been extended to teenagers and they helped to liven up the affair. However, older people too enjoyed themselves. At one point the floor was cleared for the oldest couple in the community when Abbey Nadir, danced with his wife.

The High Commissioner for India H.E. Uma S. Bajpai who will be leaving Ottawa soon for Switzerland came for a short while.

In a very brief farewell speech he said he was delighted with the progress of ICA Charitable Trust and told the audience not to be disheartened by some recent developments and to keep up the good work.

Visa-free entry for 30 days

Foreign visitors can now stay in India without visa up to a period of thirty days.

The duration of the landing permit issued by the Immigration authorities to foreign visitors has been increased from 28 days to 30 days. Tourists are also entitled to three entries to enable them to visit neighbouring countries.

This facility is available only to tourists coming by air or sea and only once in six months. Visitors coming to India within six months of their first visa - free entry will be required to obtain visa from the nearest Indian mission. Visitors entering India by road are also required to obtain visa.

The thirty-day landing permit facility is available up to March 31, 1978.

LOW COST T.V.

Researchers at the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation have produced a low-cost solid-state television set.

Glimpses of Canada...I

By Usha Nair

[This is the first in a series of articles aimed at 10-16 age groups].

Dear Boys and Girls:

Would you have preferred my calling you kids? It is just that having come from the old country I have a mental block there. I just can't bring myself to think of little ladies and gentlemen as the offspring of goats. But whatever I call you, or you call yourself, lets get together and see if we could come to know this country of ours a little better.

Some of you were born here. Others came as little children. Apart from your occasional visits to India, home to you has been Canada.

I grew up in India. As you must know, Indian civilization has been there ever since man inhabited the face of the earth. We learnt more about our country from grandmothers and grandfathers, uncles, aunts and cousins, old ruins and temple sites, hoarded pots and pans and palm leaf manuscripts, than from books. To you the history of Canada is as important as Indian history was to us. Unfortunately, you cannot get the atmosphere of days gone by from heresay — I mean from grandmothers, grandfathers and such relations. For one thing they are not here with you. For another they did not live in this country.

But then, not many of your friends have grandparents who grew up in Canada. If you look around you will see that most of them came from Britain, or Europe, or China, or Japan, or Africa. One of my friends came from Iceland! So you see, if we are to learn about Canada, we have to make a conscious effort. It won't come in naturally from the air around us.

Yet there are somethings that do come more or less with the air you breathe. Have you noticed that your parents speak English with an accent different from yours? You speak as Canadians do, while we have an Indian accent based on the British one. In our family we have a lot of fun imitating one another.

My daughter has a teacher called "Mr Jorpen". Try making Mom, or Dad, pronounce that name. We say it with the accent on the 'o' and the 'r' wholly silent. But according to you, the 'o' is just a stepping stone to the 'r' that is sounded like soft mashed potato between the steak and the peas! There I go again. "Oh Mom!" is what I get from my kids.

What I mean to say is that even without your realising, so much of you is already rooted in Canada. You will feel a lot more whole, and one with your surroundings, if you fed those unconscious roots with some conscious reading. I am sure you do a lot of such 'stuff' in your social studies. And the local library could also give you a lot of material. All the same I am going to pass on to you short accounts of things that happened long ago in Canada. It won't be in any chronological order — I mean not from one year to the next — but we will just dip in here and there and see what we can make of it.

For starters lets get to something that happened about one hundred years ago. The Canadian Confederation was then 10 years old, the United States, one hundred, and both had but recently extended its borders to the west coast. Neither Canada, nor the US trusted one another, and both still feared the American Indian. Sitting Bull of the Sioux tribe was still calling the shots in a most inconvenient way. But unknown to all three, a more serious loss settled on the continent.

For centuries the buffalo had inhabited the north American continent, and been to the American Indian what the cow was to the nomadic Aryans in India. They loved it, nursed it, killed it, prayed to it and swore by it. Then came civilization with a taste for salted tongue, choice cuts, buffalo robes, and worst of all, a passion for the jolly good sport of killing, for the sake of killing. Men like Buffalo Bill (W.F. Cody) were able to boast of record kills of 3500 animals a year.

The inevitable happened. The buffalo population, originally estimated at 70,000,000 was reduced to a few hundreds. Of the 3 breeds: the mountain buffalo of the rockies, the wood buffalo around present day Pensylvania, and the plains buffalo of the prairies, the first two became totally extinct. In 1877, with belated zeal the Council of the North West Territories forbade such killing but the law had to be repealed the next year for lack of public support.

Around 1900 Michael Pablo, a Mexican, rescued a few of these besieged animals and conserved them in the Yellowstone area. By 1907 they had increased to about 700. When the US decided to open up that area for settlement, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the then prime minister of Canada, bought them for his country at $245.00 per head. They were then moved to the Wood Buffalo Park in the North West Territories. There are over 10,000 there now.

Marriage: An atiquated approach

[A STORY] By V S Ramachandran

North America is in a great turmoil, befitting a civilized country. People badly need directions and they turn to their weekly horoscopes for guidance. On the contrary poorer nations know where they are going - down the train. The contemporary American magazines and news papers accord top priority, next only to the advertisements, to two main problems that have defied definition and solution. One is "excess fat" and the other, "fragile marriage". Conserving the breaking up marriage and breaking up the conserved fat have been the two main themes of the multimillion $ operations. The period between marriage and divorce (or murder of one of the partners, as the case may be) is decreasing at such an alarming rate, in the not too distant a future, to keep the marriage for even one year would be every couple's dream. Soon there will be a justifiable demand for situating a divorce court in close proximity to the church. It is predicted that soon the very man-woman relationship would take a completely new course or there will be a cry for a new thinking on the long forgotten attitude towards the sacredness of marriage. If you still think that you belong to the minority group which believes that the institution of marriage should be salvaged at all costs (even if it meant giving a thought to the antiquated methods and applying to the present civilization) read on. It may not convince you but it will have at least taught you some patience - a necessary ingredient for a good marriage.

Syapjeliknkovains, for short Syapjetik, or even shorter Syap, was a brilliant boy born in one of the islands in the Pacific ocean. The island was lovingly called Tokula. No cartographer worth his name would know or recognize the existence of Tokula - so why bother checking for its veracity? Tokula was unique in many respects. For example, in the Tokulian dictionary the common words such as slavery, alcoholism, adultery, divorce and even pornography did not exist. This showed their apparent backwardness. Again, whereas, in the English dictionary the word "run" is the king of words in occupying more space than most words, in the Tokulian dictionary the king of words was "duty", closely followed by "dedication".

Now back to the brilliant boy named Syap. Syap was the very image of his father and this made his father very proud. His mother? I am not sure. Syap was short, even by Tokulian standards, measuring 5 ft 1/8 in. I should reiterate the 1/8 in. because in this case every fraction mattered. Syap disdained those who were in the habit of rounding off figures. He however, made up for his stature by the length of his name and the breadth of his knowledge. He was in fact acclaimed as a genius by the American scientists - but the British scientists exercised caution.

Syap grew, of course in age, and when he reached 24 he indirectly hinted to his intimate friends that it was time that his father chose him a bride. This approach was in the best traditions of Tokula. His parents got the message and set out to look for a bride in the traditional way. They firmly believed that young couple should see and talk to each other with some dignity only in the presence of elders. Intelligent and practical he was, Syap accepted the tradition whole heartedly. Duly an advertisement appeared in a local paper called "Family Herald" under the "Wanted" column. Syap's parents received many applications. They scrutinized them as carefully as an American chooses a car. At last they chose a very good counterpart for Syap. She was dull, tall and of course obedient. Syap was duly satisfied.

Now back to the United States. As we all know, no other country in the world can beat the USA in its achievements. It is second to none. The best cooks and crooks, a city with largest murders and another, with the largest suicides, the most beautiful and also the ugliest, the richest and the poorest, the voracious cannibals and those sustaining on mere beer, the most unusual freaks and the fastest streakers, etc., can all be found only in this great country. These could not have been achieved but for the active participation of its people and politicians. A few years ago the United Kingdom boasted of the greatest robbery in history. This news stunned the American public. Something was to be done about it. The USA was once again in the forefront - a New York bank was robbed in daylight for an amount that exceeded the English haul. What has this to do with my story. Well you will see. The most brilliant men in the USA came to know that there was short man with a long name and a brilliant brain cooped in his tiny head. This individual was a great asset to the USA; if he was not brought to the USA the scientific leadership would be lost to its competitors soon. This man was none other than Syap of Tokula. The dollars brought him quickly to USA. Syap joined the most secretive research institute called "Center for Sophisticated Research". This information was highly classified and only the president of the USA and a few Russians had access to the research activities of the institution. There, for the first time, Syap met people equal to his stature - scientifically speaking. Though the scientists had to look down on Syap for obvious reasons they respected him greatly. His colleagues often talked lightly of the Island Tokula. It was a place they said where goats and sheep roamed the streets instead of drunks, cars and mugs. The innocent poor people slept soundly on hard rocks without taking even the well known tranquilizers. Poor people had not heard of credit cards and their strange marriages occurred without dating routines. Syap was not embarrassed because they were all true. But he could defend his little island admirably with examples that Americans could comprehend. For example, to prove the point about the success of the traditionally arranged marriage in Tokula, he often quoted his own example. That appeared somewhat convincing. But they wanted confirmation. His friends would pose subtle questions to Syap's wife. She would adamantly say that whatever her husband said must have been right. If her husband thought that their marriage was a success who was she to question him. She knew very well that her marriage to her husband was final and not dissolvable. Well, she was no help. There was one American though, who was not at all convinced about the sagacity of arranged marriages. His name was Fickleton, for short, Fickle. In one of the conversations he abruptly remarked, "Nonsense", and continued, "I have had three successful marriages all preceded by dating". Whatever point he may have had, it only invited scathing remarks from Syap. Both went on arguing for hours and in a true scientific tradition, they did not reach any conclusion.

The discussion however, took a new turn. Fickle seriously offered to visit Tokula with one of his friends. With this friends consent he would seek a bride for him in the traditional Tokula style. If the marriage turned out to be a flop all the money that was spent in this endeavor should be reimbursed by Syap. The challenge was one sided but Syap was so confident that he accepted the challenge. Fickle went to Tokula. Syap followed him. Fickle advertised for a girl on behalf of his friend. A proper girl conforming to his specifications was selected through correspondence. The marriage was celebrated in the usual tradition. The bride and the bridegroom met alone in a quiet place for the first time. As per the Tokulian custom the boy spoke first. "Do you love me, darling?" he asked. "Of course I should", came the programmed reply. "Suppose I am lame", he queried, thumping his false metallic leg. "No doubt, I am still yours", she responded by throwing her plastic hand. Without winking an eye, plucking his two false eyes, he asked her lovingly, "Suppose I am totally blind.. "Unhesitatingly, handing all her false teeth to him she said affectionately, "We sure will make a good pair"

For a few moments there was utter confusion; there was a limit to this part-removing. It was too much to take and both simultaneously stopped. Something in them propelled them to quickly put back their respective parts to their rightful locations. Both of them once again looked radiant and immensely gratified. They found in each other the perfect match - the two life-like robots, with feelings. What a magnificent creation of Syap and Fickle!

Syap and Fickle almost fainted when they saw the two "beings" in ecstatic embrace. They were indeed dazed. Regaining balance they looked at each other as if they had found a solution to a problem that had plagued the humanity for centuries. They knew they had no time to waste. They went back to USA most eager to meet Dr. Klein, a world authority on cloning, for consultations of far reaching consequence. The quest will continue.

Watergate film released

Bombay Apr. 15 (Samachar): The censors have finally cleared "All the President's Men" for screening in India.

The Hollywood production about how two young reporters exposed the Watergate scandal leading to President Richard Nixon's fall, had remained canned for quite some time due to former Information Minister Vidya Charan Shukla's objection to its release.

A spokesman of the film's distributors said the new government found nothing objectionable in the film and cleared it immediately for release.

The Watergate film was also barred from exhibition during the Sixth International Film Festival in New Delhi in January this year.

Ananda Marga

Instruction in the Yogic Sciences and Meditation is being provided by the Agency of Ananda Marga (pronounced AH-NUN-DUH MAR-GUH) as a social service.

The class instruction and personal instruction is free of charge. For more information and class preregistration phone 235-3037.

MARATHI RADIO PROGRAM:

Oakville - A half an hour radio variety program is being aired on Fridays at 9.30 p.m. on CJWO Oakville (1250 AM). Producers are Avinash Kulkarni and Dilip Parikh. Info: Dilip 292-6542.

Council of Indo-Canadian Associations

Toronto: This association is a Federation of various Indian Associations in the Metro Toronto area. The last General Body meeting on Feb, 13th, was chaired by the outgoing Chairman S.B. Shah, a solicitor in Toronto and it was attended by the representatives of fourteen Associations.

The following are elected office bearers for 1977-78.

President: V. Basavain
Vice-President: Vino Vasani
General Secretary: Rithin Ghose
Joint Secretaries: Ashvin Morjria, Dileep Thatte.
Treasurer: Sudhir Gandhi.

MOVING?

If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Korner Kitchen

Mrs. Pr

Conve

The convenience food in households and restaurant which also help control food there is no doubt that con modern kitchens. More wo the home. Even many who different interests and characteristics of many co variety to the shoppers buy to reports, Canadian shopp after a brief period of return to balance the cost of produ So the question is how m you? Not all of us have t breakfast, although it is h you have the craving or h convenient as well as n scratch" food with froze example, use tomato paste fish instead of fresh. But w either partially or complete it with the home-made ver concerned?

If you demand foods th economical as well as good freeze them until required? It just means a little planni can make your own chaps snacks and even some swe family or visiting friends wi convenience foods can be m and time. For example, a c be used for the preparation chickpeas costs less and req of simmering to cook. Did (the kind you shake & bake coating mix which you can u fish. Buy the convenience f cost is less than the homem cooking and baking. Cooki always keep on making bre May we never see the day and are ready to go into th

Next 2 issues you will fi

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...pproach

...success who was she to question him. She knew very well that her marriage to her husband was final and not dissolvable. Well, she was no help. There was one American though, who was not at all convinced about the sagacity of arranged marriages. His name was Fickleton, for short, Fickle. In one of the conversations he abruptly remarked, "Nonsense", and continued, "I have had three successful marriages all preceded by dating". Whatever point he may have had, it only invited scathing remarks from Syap. Both went on arguing for hours and in a true scientific tradition, they did not reach any conclusion.

The discussion however, took a new turn. Fickle seriously offered to visit Tokula with one of his friends. With this friends consent he would seek a bride for him in the traditional Tokula style. If the marriage turned out to be a flop all the money that was spent in this endeavor should be reimbursed by Syap. The challenge was one sided but Syap was so confident that he accepted the challenge. Fickle went to Tokula. Syap followed him. Fickle advertised for a girl on behalf of his friend. A proper girl conforming to his specifications was selected through correspondence. The marriage was celebrated in the usual tradition. The bride and the bridegroom met alone in a quiet place for the first time. As per the Tokulian custom the boy spoke first. "Do you love me, darling?" he asked. "Of course I should", came the programmed reply. "Suppose I am lame", he queried, thumping his false metallic leg. "No doubt, I am still yours", she responded by throwing her plastic hand. Without winking an eye, plucking his two false eyes, he asked her lovingly, "Suppose I am totally blind". "Unhesitatingly, handing all her false teeth to him she said affectionately, "We sure will make a good pair".

For a few moments there was utter confusion; there was a limit to this pan-tomboying. It was too much to take and both simultaneously stopped. Something in them propelled them to quickly put back their respective parts to their rightful locations. Both of them once again looked radiant and immensely gratified. They found in each other the perfect match - the two life-like robots, with feelings. What a magnificent creation of Syap and Fickle!

Syap and Fickle almost fainted when they saw the two beings in ecstatic embrace. They were indeed dazed. Regaining balance they looked at each other as if they had found a solution to a problem that had plagued the humanity for centuries. They knew they had no time to waste. They went back to USA most eager to meet Dr. Klein, a world authority on cloning, for consultations of far reaching consequence. The quest will continue.

...o-Canadian ...tions

...General Secretary: Ritwik Ghosh
...Joint Secretaries: Ashvin Mor...a, Dileep Thakar.
...Treasurer: Sudhir Gandhi.

MOVING?

If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Korner Kitchen

Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

Convenience food

The convenience food industry is booming as more and more households and restaurants rely on labour-saving preparations which also help control food waste. Convenience costs money, but there is no doubt that convenience foods do have a place in our modern kitchens. More women than ever before hold jobs outside the home. Even many who do not have jobs outside the home have different interests and they appreciate the time-saving characteristics of many convenience foods. These offer a great variety to the shoppers buying small quantities of food. According to reports, Canadian shoppers are buying more convenience foods after a brief period of returning to basic foods, but consumers have to balance the cost of products against the value of their own time.

So the question is how much the convenience foods are worth to you? Not all of us have the time to make a batch of chapati for breakfast, although it is hard to beat that home-baked flavour. If you have the craving or happen to need a special dinner which is convenient as well as memorable, combine "made from the scratch" food with frozen or canned convenience foods. For example, use tomato paste or tomato sauce in your curry, use frozen fish instead of fresh. But when you buy a convenience food which is either partially or completely prepared, do you ever stop to compare it with the home-made version as far as the cost, quality and time is concerned?

If you demand foods that may be quickly prepared, and are economical as well as good tasting, why not make your own and freeze them until required? The same inherent convenience is there. It just means a little planning ahead of time and preparation. You can make your own chapati, poori, curries, chutneys, appetizer, snacks and even some sweets and freeze. Next time surprise your family or visiting friends with these homemade foods. In fact all the convenience foods can be made in your kitchen with very little effort and time. For example, a can of chickpeas is truly versatile. It can be used for the preparation of many nutritious main dishes. Dried chickpeas costs less and require only overnight soaking and an hour of simmering to cook. Did you ever buy a package of coating mix (the kind you shake & bake)? Isn't that expensive? Make your own coating mix which you can use for baking crisp and delicious meat or fish. Buy the convenience food only if there is no alternative or if the cost is less than the homemade product. But don't take the joy out of cooking and baking. Cooking is my way of becoming creative. I will always keep on making bread and sweets for my family and friends. May we never see the day when all our foods come pre-packaged and are ready to go into the oven for heating and serving.

Next 2 issues you will find some quick convenience recipes.

Tagore's Post office enacted

Ottawa, April 17

Rabindra Nath Tagore's play "Post Office" was presented here last night by Deshantari (Bengali Multicultural Association) of Carleton University Theatre. "Post Office" is the story of an orphan boy, Amal, who dreams about his adventures into the unknown. The idea of becoming a postman strikes him as a means of seeing different places. Unfortunately, he falls sick and while awaiting the kings visit leaves this world and just about then his pal and dream wife, Sudha, enters with a bouquet.

Amal was played by Nita Chaudhuri (daughter of Drs. Asim and Gita Chaudhuri). Nita did her part exceptionally well. She was so natural, expressive and spontaneous. Little Kanina Bhatnagar (daughter of Dr. Satya and Nandita Bhatnagar) was indeed lovely and gracious as Sudha, the flower girl. According to many in the audience these two children brightened up the whole show which otherwise would have been dull due to the stiffness of the style of translation, which is no fault of the actors.

The rest of the cast included Atulesh Nandy, (Madhav), Navin Parekh (physician), Asok Chatterjee (Sakir), Dr. Satya Bhatnagar, (dairyman), Faruque Sarkar, (watchman), Jadu Saha (village headman), Rein Kuria (state physician). The play was efficiently directed by Dr. Maitreyi Saha, President of Deshantari.

Deshantari and the cast of the play need to be congratulated for the tremendous efforts they put into the show.

Guru Paaduka

Swami Sri Haridhosgiri, accompanying the most holy Paadukas of His GURUMAHARAJ, the most holy Sri Gnanananda giri Swamigal; Saint of Tapovanam, of direct descent in the lineage of the Divine Adi Sri Shankarachatya Bhagavathpada, the ageless and immortal light of realisation through knowledge, Guru of Gurus; will be visiting North America for a series of musical discourse in the Summer of 1977. Swami Sri Haridhosgiri, who with His inimitable style of renderings of HariKathe and Nama Sankirtans attracts crowds in hundreds of thousands all over India, will be performing Paduka Pooja as well as the musical discourse in the principal centres of the Sri Gnanananda Seva Samajam. Details of Swamiji's itinerary may be obtained by writing to the Seva Samajam at P.O. Box 6536, Station 'A', Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1X4 or by calling (416)-492-0032.

Swami Chinmayananda: Unique among holy men

In the inspiring seclusion of the Himalayan ranges many great sages realized the tanscendantal Reality, the fulfillment of a "Longing for liberation" and an association with the holy. Such men spent all their time in total detachment and meditation upon the High Truth. They never descended to the lower plains to display or to communicate their wisdom. Young aspirants who were anxious to gain the knowledge of the Self hand, therefore, to trek to Himalayan paths to reach such gurus and learn from them directly.

Swami Chinmayananda belonged to that high order of Gurus who were traditionally wedded to the majestic mountains and the sacred Ganges but the Swamiji took a unique and bold stand by stepping down from those heights to the world and successfully imparted great knowledge of Vedanta to all levels of humanity.

In 1941 Swami Chinmayananda was Balakrishna Menon, a sophisticated young man of modern India-intellectually astute scientifically minded, flamboyantly dynamic, and fiercely ambitious. His compelling desire for knowledge won for him a bachelor's degree in science and post-graduate degree in literature and law. His father, a prominent judge, wanted him to practice law, but he chose instead a career as a journalist with Nehru's "National Herald." Of this period he says, "I was going about without any faith, searching. I reached religion to destroy it. I believed religion was a danger to society.

Balakrishna joined India's independence as an active participant and was eventually imprisoned. The years of imprisonment, while subjecting him to serious physical illness led him to critical questioning of life and its purpose and evolved a new mental awareness.

Spurred on by the soul-searching of his experience and armed with a healthy dose of skepticism, he travelled to the Himalayas, "not to gain knowledge but to find out how they were keeping the bluff among the masses." He soon realized that instead of finding charlatans as he expected he came face to face with men of rare greatness. He soon found himself "caught up" in the beliefs. "Therefore, I wanted to study deeper and thus decided to give my life to it." He was initiated as a Swami (Monk) by Swami Sivananda and began a strictly disciplined study of Vedanta, the essence of Hinduism, under the greatest Vedantic master of his time; Swami Tapovan.

"Balakrishna Menon was transformed into a new man Swami Chinmayananda. The depth of new conviction resulting from seven years of intense study led Swami Chinmayananda back into the mainstream of Indian society. Compassions for suffering humanity and a wish to share the peace and bliss with which he was overflowing prompted him to give up the serene atmosphere of the Himalayas and enter into the whirlwind of activity which has filled the past twenty years of his life.

The swami has founded an Ashram-Academy which provides training for a hundred chosen students at a time from India and abroad at no cost to the student. Countless projects which serve society are overseen by the Swami along with coordinating more than 100 study centres all over the world. He is author of more than 300 books but dismisses that accomplishment with, "I never write books. They come through me."

Swami Chinmayananda has held lecture series in Europe, the Middle East, and all across North America, speaking at major academic centres such as Harvard Yale, MIT, Cornell, and many others.

Swami Chinmayananda's schedule can compare with that of the busiest executive of a U.S. corporation, with one noticeable difference. At the centre of the Swami's whirlpool of activity is uninterrupted peace joy, and selflessness, protraying to us the messages of the Geeta to be outwardly active while being inwardly serene.

Swami Chinmayanada comes to the Western World intensely aware of its intellectual capacity and its eagerness to reach out for the unknown as well as its anxiety and disillusionment. He recognises it as fertile ground for evolution of the spirit and comes eager to help every willing listener to realize the calm centre of his own hurricane and to reach the hidden Source of Strength within.

Swami Chinmayanada is considered unique even among "holy men" because of his exceptional brilliance, which enables him to enter lovingly into the intellectual arena with the greatest thinkers of our times. His penetrating sense of humor and genuine humanness allow us to visualize the hidden potential within ourselves.

His oratory, punctuated with mystical stories, poetry and laced with a bit of mischief, is logical and scientific. "Do not accept what I say," he urges, "the longer the beard the greater should be your doubt." His audience are encouraged to accept only what is understandable and menaingful to themselves. He proposes no new theories of his own but rather is concerned with restating and revitalizing ancient wisdom, making it real, valid, and urgently necessary in our modern times.

Swami Chinmayananda's message is universal. He seeks no converts. Vedanta, the essence of Hinduism, when properly understood, will add new insight and depth to any faith. There is no master more qualified to communicate those ideas since it was Chinmayananda who unlocked the previously guarded secret wisdom and literally shouted it from the rooftops all over India, much to the dismay of the pandit guardians. The Swami's mission is dedicated to unveiling the harmony and totality of the universe. This virtual shower of wisdom, joy, and love conveys a message acceptable to the intellect, uplifting to the mind, and thrilling to the heart.

If you haven't met or at least heard Swami Chinmayananda of Bombay, India, you have missed one of life's greatest happenings.

Montreal news

Sri Rama Navami festival was celebrated by the Hindu Mission of Montreal on April 2 at Y.M.C.A. attended by a large crowd.

The pictures of Sri Rama Pattabhisheka and Sri Krishna Picture were placed on a decorated platform. On the floor was kept a big lamp KUTHU VILAKU with nearly 108 wicks. YOGI Daya Bhai Bagatji specially came for this festival and Mr. Dewan gave a talk about Sri Rama.

Self Defence

Women's Information and Referral Centre, Montreal, will be holding several intensive week-end courses during the month of May on "Wen-Do", a form of self-defence adapted specifically for women. Cost will be $12 (for 12 hours instruction). To register, please call 842-4781 and leave your name and phone number.

Origins of the word ethnic

By T.S. Manor
Prairie Correspondent, Canadian Scene

The word is on everybody's lips, indeed an important component of many an official title, yet what does it mean? Has anybody ever given a thought to the origins of the word "ethnic"?

In fact, The Times of London did recently, spurred on by an advertisement in a famous dress shop in London's Mayfair district, an advertisement that offered a new dress with "the touch of ethnic". It had, the store claimed a "super contrasting ethnic pattern on sleeves".

Following my own inclination towards comparative philology, I delved into ancient tomes in our newspaper library and discovered that while the Greek "ethnos" means a nation, "ethnikos" meant heathen, having been used by Church Fathers in translating the Hebrew "goyim", or non-Israelites. The Church Fathers used it as meaning pagan, that is non-Jewish and non-Christian.

Thus it appears in English in 1470 in the printer's preface to Harding's Chronicles, and again in 1545 in Udall: "An ethnike and a pagan king."

Even in the United States, where the word was first given wide use in its current meaning, Longfellow in his Drinking Song sings: "These are ancient ethnic revels/ Of a faith long since forsaken."

"Ethnic" as a substantive was classed by the original Oxford Dictionary as "obsolete", having been last used in 1728 in a book on Algiers. But no longer, as we shall see soon.

The emergence of the present meaning of "ethnic" is very recent: The Oxford Dictionary Supplement traces it to Huxley's **We Europeans** published in 1935: "Nowhere does a human group now exist which corresponds closely to a systematic sub-species in animals, since various original sub-species have crossed repeatedly and constantly. For existing populations, the non-committal term "ethnic group" should be used."

"Ethnic" that crossed the Atlantic with Huxley, and then recrossed it with the learned tomes of American sociologists, is obviously here to stay.

As The Times says, the word "ethnic", either as a noun or as an adjective, is doing a job that is not done well by any other word. Huxley would approve.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Wanted an immigrant girl for handsome Brahamin bachelor, 28, M.A. English, B.Ed from India, studying and working in Canada. Early marriage, caste no bar. #M1213, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for an attractive, slim, Hindu girl, 20, 5'3". Library Science from India presently in Canada. Caste no bar. M-1229, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a Punjabi girl, 28, M.A. B.Ed. Early marriage in Canada/India. Details with returnable photograph requested. M-1231, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled educated North Indian gentlemen with residence status in Canada or USA for a beautiful 30 year old divorcee girl living in Canada. Send particulars, returnable photograph to M-1232, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from only christian professional girls for medical doctor, 31, presently in India. Please send details with returnable photograph to M-1234, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well-settled and well educated professionals in U.S./Canada for a beautiful and well educated, professionally qualified Punjabi girl, 24. Please write full particulars first instant to M-1235 The Canadian India Times.

Gujarati congenial boy 28, 5'-10" looking for suitable match. Caste no bar. Send recent photograph to M-1237, The Canadian India Times.

Family of a socially active Gujarati, B.Com. 26, 5'7", U.S. Permanent resident, invites matrimonial correspondence from Gujarati girls. Request returnable photo. #M-1238, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from the parents of an immigrant girl for my nephew age 20, 6' tall, very handsome, athletic, brilliant academic achievement in a Nova Scotia University, preparing for Engineering. I settled here in 1964. Gursharan Singh Toor, 8 Frederick Avenue, Halifax N.S. B3N2K4 Phone 902-455-8797 or office 902-889-2986.

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For sale - House plot 60' x 160' in Lajpat Nagar, Jullundur City, very centerally located with canal at the back. Contact M-1236 or telephone (613) 828-8126.

Horoscope

Horoscope - casting, palm-reading. 26 years experience. All problems solved. Spiritual healing. Meditation, Yoga lessons. Call - Dev. 766-2626 Toronto.

Summer language study

The University of British Columbia, Department of Asian Studies, will hold its Fifth Annual Intensive Summer Language Institute during June - August. **Introductory Hindi** (3 units) will be taught July 4 - August 12. Enquiries should be directed to the Instructor, Dr. K.E. Bryant. Application forms should be requested from Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Deadline for Applications is May 15, 1977. Cost if $103 per 3 unit course.

Indian Immigrant Aid Services meeting

Indian Immigrant Aid Services will be holding its Annual General Meeting on Saturday April 30, 1977 at 2. p.m. at the University Settlement House, 23 Grange Road (behind the Art Gallery of Ontario).

For information call 651-1400.

No coercion in family planning

Raj Narain, Union Minister for Health, observed that it was the clear policy of the Government that, in promoting the family planning programme, there should be absolutely no pressure or coercion and appealed to all the Chief Ministers to see that wherever complications had arisen as a result of the sterilization operations, the persons concerned were given immediate treatment at State expense. It was also necessary that the excesses wherever they had occured should be looked into fully and those responsible given appropriate punishment.

Mukul to present program

Mukul, the Hindi school for children presents a variety entertainment programme of song, dance and drama, on Sunday May 8th, 1977 at 4:00 p.m. at J.S. Woodsworth Secondary School on Chesterton Drive, Ottawa.

All are welcome.

No admission charge

Refreshments will be served.

For more information please call 733-7680 or 733-1548.

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